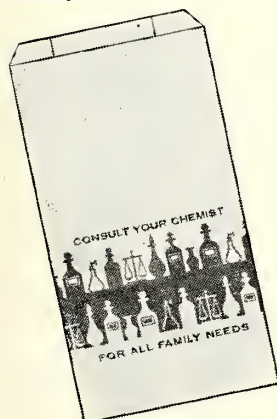


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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR PHARMACY
and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical,
fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

*Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland
and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland*

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No. 4429

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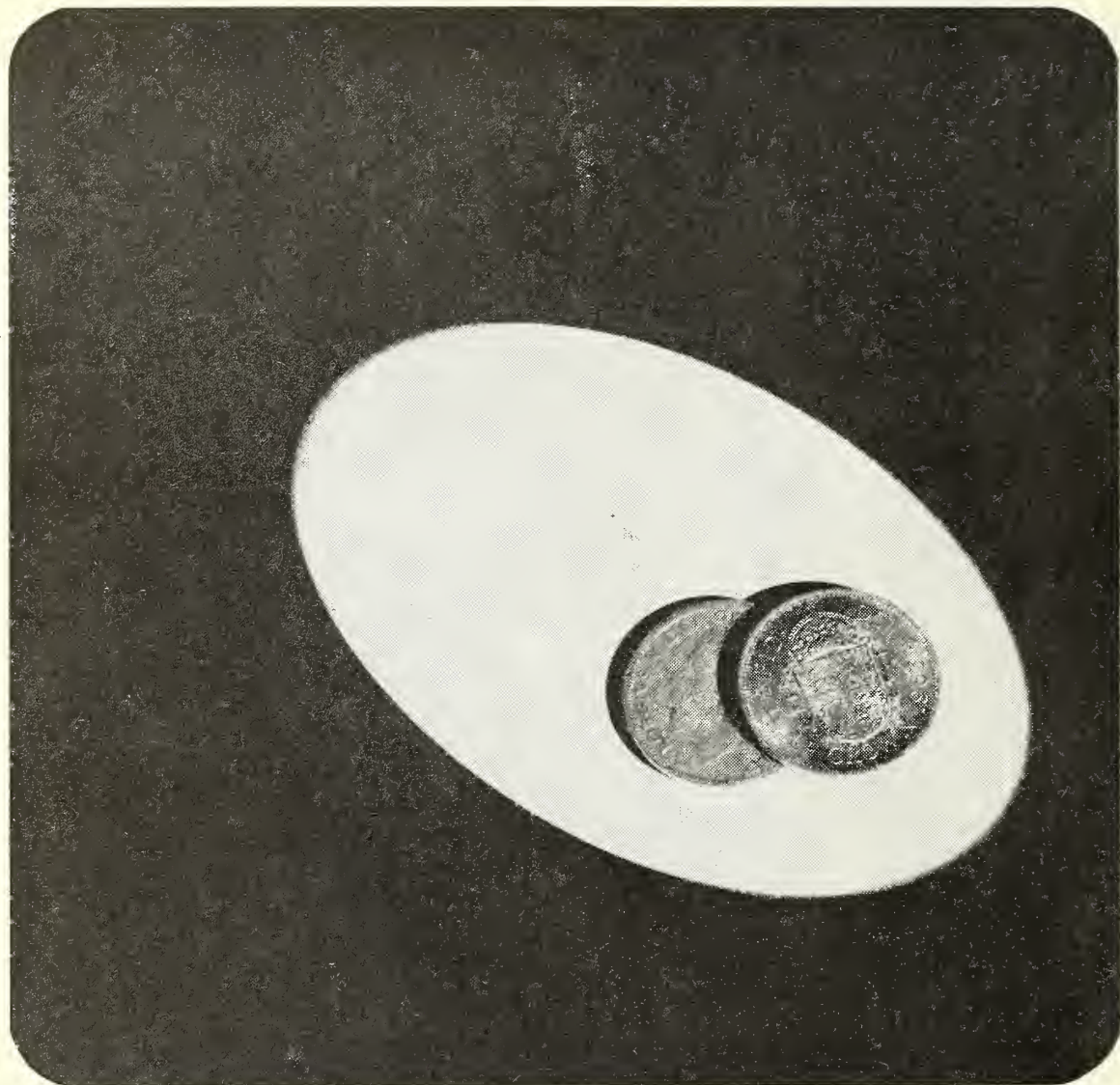


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These top-quality house-gloves will now cost your customers 5/- a pair. That's 3d more than the 4/9 they cost before, but rising costs of materials and production make it unavoidable. Anyway it's a good round sum, isn't it? And wholesale and retail percentages remain the same—so there's more in it for you too!

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The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 183

JANUARY 2, 1965

No. 4429

Control of Advertising

CONSUMER COUNCIL RECOMMENDATIONS

STATUTORY control over advertising is recommended by the Consumer Council (a body set up by the Government in March 1963 to consider consumers' problems).

The Council's recommendation is based on a limited survey of advertising during one month in national newspapers, in the Press in Lancashire, and in a number of Sunday and large-circulation weekly newspapers. The survey, says the Council, showed the present voluntary system under the Advertising Standards Authority to be inadequate. Of 120 cases submitted by the Consumer Council, the Authority accepted fifty-two as infringing the Code of Advertising Practice or related regulations, but offered no explanation for acceptance or rejection. Fifty-nine cases related to the advertising of medicinal products. Exception was taken, among other things, to the implication in them that depression, irritability or tiredness might be relieved by taking the product. The Council is specially concerned about advertisements that offend the spirit (though not the letter) of the Code by conveying, perhaps by cumulative effect on the reader, that a continuing course of treatment will lead to some positive medical benefit.

[Mr. W. G. Hollis (secretary, Proprietary Association of Great Britain) states that the medicinal products involved were mainly those advertised in classified advertisement columns, and that no advertisement by a P.A.G.B. member, or for a well-known pharmaceutical product, was found by the Code of Advertising Practice Committee to offend against the code—EDITOR.]

The Consumer Council's director (Miss Elizabeth Ackroyd) declares that the Council is not against advertising, but considers that more misleading advertising is still appearing than should be. Basis for the proposed statutory control might be, the Council suggests, (a) a statutory code of advertising practice; (b) machinery to maintain continuous scrutiny of all forms of advertising, both in public media and otherwise; publication of guidance papers for the benefit of advertisers, advertising agents and media, and the negotiation, wherever possible, of voluntary modifications of advertisements that transgress the statutory code; (c) a judicial system, perhaps through a special court, for dealing with disputed cases and imposing statutory penalties.

Purchase Tax

MORE "ESSENTIAL" DRUGS EXEMPTED

THE Purchase Tax (No. 5) Direction, 1964 made by Customs and Excise, and effective since December 22, 1964, temporarily exempts further "essential" drugs and medicines from purchase tax. The following additions, extension and transfers to the schedule to the Purchase Tax (No. 2) Order 1964 are made [proprietary product, where known, is given in brackets]:—

Addition to Head II:—Clorexolone, whether or not mixed with potassium salts [Nefrolan]; tranlycypromine sulphate, whether or not mixed with trifluoperazine hydrochloride [Parnate, Parstelin]. To the entry relating to "Aluminium hydroxide" after "hydroxide" add "whether or not mixed with ambutionium bromide, 5-ethyl-5-(1-methylpropyl) barbituric acid and magnesium hydroxide" [Aludrox SA].

Addition to Head III:—Iodine, complexed with one or more non-ionic surface-active agents, prepared for veterinary use. N-(Diethoxyphosphinyloxy) naphthalimide [a veterinary preparation] and niclosamide [Yomesan (already exempt)] are transferred to Head II from Head I.

Import Duties

CONSOLIDATION AND AMENDMENTS

THE Import Duties (General) (No. 10) Order 1964 (published as S.I., 1964, No. 1986) consolidates, as at December 31, 1964, the Import Duties (General)

(No. 3) Order, 1961, and the various Orders amending it. The Order also incorporates a number of amendments resulting from recommendations of the Customs Co-operation Council for amendment of the Brussels nomenclature (on which the United Kingdom Tariff is based). The Order also reduces by one-quarter the rates of import duty on goods to which the E.F.T.A. Convention applies. The E.F.T.A. duties are being reduced by one-quarter to 30 per cent. of the basic duties (that is, the full rates charged on January 1, 1960). — As a result of a review of all temporary exemptions from import duty (mainly chemicals) due to expire on January 1, the Treasury has made the Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 9) Order 1964 (S.I., 1964, No. 1987) effective from that date. The goods listed in Schedule 1 are temporarily exempt from import duty until December 31 (unless a shorter period is indicated against any item). The Order also, in continuing the exemption of certain products revises their description. Certain of the goods have been reclassified in the Customs Tariff consequent upon amendments to the Brussels nomenclature.

Persistent Pesticides

RURAL COUNCILS ASK FOR CONTROLS

STRICTER control on the use of persistent pesticides is urged in a memorandum submitted to the Advisory Committee on Pesticides and Other Toxic Chemicals by the Rural District Councils' Association. The Association suggests that such compounds should be in the same category as explosives "and chemists' prescriptions" because the long-term results of their use have not yet been discovered. The memorandum urges that users and suppliers should be given more information about the chemicals, including the results of research into long-term effects; that the assessment of toxicity should be the



RUSSIAN TOURISTS AT COSMETICS FACTORY: Though three days was the full extent of their stay in Britain two parties of Russian visitors cruising on the 18,500-ton liner "Ivan Franco" made a special trip to the East London factory of Yardley & Co., Ltd. With some of the Russian guests is Mr. J. H. Seager (scientific and technical director of the company).

responsibility of an independent body; that imported toxic chemicals should come under the same control as those produced in the United Kingdom; and that sales outlets should be restricted.

Animal Diseases

REPORTS OF SURVEYS

THE incidence of metabolic diseases among dairy herds was somewhat lower in 1958-59 than in 1957-58 according to Animal Disease Surveys report no. 3 (H.M. Stationery Office, price 8s. 6d.). Use of strain 19 vaccine against brucellosis in calves alone rose from 34 per cent. to 45 per cent. of herds, bringing the proportion of cows so vaccinated to 55 per cent. The survey reveals an association between mastitis and machine milking and between acetonaemia and night housing of cows. Post-mortem examination of sheep showed that for the period November 1959 to October 1961, vibriosis was the most common form of abortion, followed by salmonellosis and enzootic abortion. Trauma and exposure, enterotoxaemia, parasitic gastro-enteritis, metabolic disorders, pneumonia, gastro-enteritis and septicemia were the most important causes of death. Brucellosis in the British dairy herd (report no. 4, price 5s. 6d.) covers the year 1960-61. It is estimated that 25,000 to 30,000 dairy herds were infected with the disease. Strain 19 vaccine, when given to immature animals, appeared to halve the frequency of infection.

Teratogenic Agents

NEW SCREENING TEST REPORTED

A NEW simple and rapid technique for screening potentially embryotoxic and teratogenic agents has been developed by the Unit of Reproductive Physiology and Biochemistry of the Agricultural Research Council, states the Council's report for the year 1962-63. By it, changes induced by drugs and other agents administered to the mother can be studied in the pre-implantation mammalian embryo, certain regions of which have been shown to be preferentially attacked by many maternally transmitted drugs. The technique is said to be under test in various pharmaceutical laboratories.

Preservatives in Food

COMMITTEE TO REVIEW REGULATIONS

THE Food Additives and Contaminants Committee is to review the Preservatives in Food Regulations, 1962,

which apply in England and Wales and the corresponding regulations which apply in Scotland and Northern Ireland. Those wishing to make representations for consideration by the committee should address them to the secretary, Food Additives and Contaminants Committee, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, London, S.W.1, to arrive not later than March 31.

Retailing in U.S.

A LONDON DISCUSSION ARRANGED

FOLLOWING a four-weeks' study tour of the United States during which she visited retail stores, employers' associations, management training colleges and Government departments, Miss E. M. Pepperrell (assistant director, Industrial Welfare Society) will give her impressions at a luncheon at the Connaught Rooms, London, W.C.2, on January 21. Her special areas of interest were the staff implications of automation in factories and offices, developments in the retail trade, trends in wage payment systems, etc. After luncheon there will be an opportunity for questions and discussion. Further particulars are available from I.W.S., 48 Bryanston Square, London, W.1.

IRISH NEWS

THE REPUBLIC

Pharmacy Act Offence

VETERINARY SURGEON FINED

A VETERINARY surgeon, Mr. P. J. Healy, Athleague, co. Roscommon, was fined £5 under section 30 of the Pharmacy Act, 1875, at Roscommon court on December 1, 1964. The justice applied the Probation Act respecting a summons under the Poisons Act, 1870, and allowed £6 expenses and £4 15s. costs. The offence was admitted. The Society's solicitor pointed out that in no circumstances was the defendant entitled to retail veterinary products containing poisons to members of the general public but only to dispense medicines for animals that were under his care.

Limerick Chemists

ANNUAL DINNER DANCE

THE annual dinner and dance of Limerick Chemists' Association, held in Limerick on December 2, 1964, was attended by pharmacists and their friends not only from Limerick city and

county but from counties Clare, Tipperary and Cork. Directors and representatives of manufacturing and wholesale firms were also present. Guest of honour was Mr. W. Dalton (president, Irish Drug Association) accompanied by Mrs. Dalton. The organising committee wish to thank Coty, Ltd., from whom each lady received a souvenir, and other companies for donations of prizes and cash. A sum of £100 was contributed to the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

False Appearances

SALE BY UNQUALIFIED TRADER

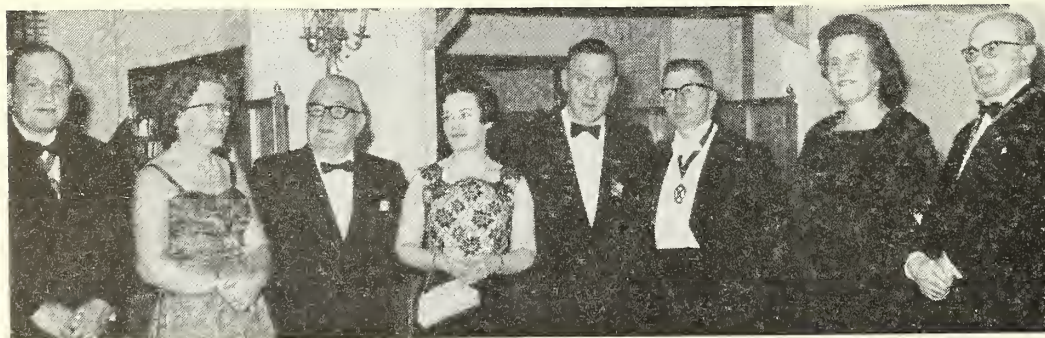
A SALE of codeine tablets cost Mrs. A. Olohan, Cross Street, Kells, co. Meath, proprietress of the shop where the sale was made, a total of £13 15s. 7d. at the local court on November 5, 1964. It was stated the box containing the poison was not labelled with the name and address of the seller. The solicitor for the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland told the Justice that, on December 18, 1963, inspectors of the Society visited the shop and purchased ten tablets. The assistant admitted that neither she nor anyone else connected with the shop was qualified to sell the tablets. The premises had appeared, from the articles on display in the window, to be a chemist's shop. The wholesalers stated that their traveller was under the impression that Mrs. Olohan was a qualified chemist and if they had known otherwise they would not have supplied the tablets. Defendant's solicitor said the shop was run by an assistant, and Mrs. Olohan, who was a busy woman, was unaware that such tablets were in stock.

IRISH BREVITIES

THE REPUBLIC

THE annual dinner and dance of the West of Ireland Chemists' Association is being held in Haydon's hotel, Ballinasloe, co. Galway, on January 13. Tickets (price 30s.) may be had from the dance committee secretary, Mr. J. J. Campbell, Dunlo Street, Ballinasloe.

THE *Irish Times* is opening a public picture gallery at its head office in Westmoreland Street, Dublin, on January 27. The first exhibition, lasting for three weeks, will be a collection of flower colour photographs from the Ilford galleries, Oxford Street, London. Admission is free.



Group photographed at annual Benevolent Fund dance in Dublin recently includes Mr. N. Cooper (president, Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland) and Mrs. Cooper, Dr. O'Malley (registrar, Apothecaries' Hall), Mrs. N. O'Donnell, Mr. C. Conefrey, Mr. J. P. O'Donnell (president, Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland), Mrs. Flynn and Dr. M. Flynn (president, Irish Medical Association).

NEWS IN BRIEF

ON December 16, 1964, Pfizer Group, Sandwich, Kent, presented a cheque for £250 to the Spastics Society's Thomas Delarue School, Tonbridge, Kent.

A CONTINUED increase in the number of requests for quantity checks of goods purchased or delivered to householders is reported by Worcestershire county chief inspector of weights and measures.

THE Board of Trade has revoked, in Statutory Instrument 1964, No. 1992, the anti-dumping duties on phthalic anhydride imports from Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany and Poland, which have been in force since December 1962.

THE National Health Service (Travelling Allowances, etc.) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1964 (H.M. Stationery Office, price threepence), amend the existing subsistence and mileage allowance rates effective under the N.H.S. (Scotland) Acts.

CASH and a radio to the value of £20 were stolen but pharmaceuticals and more valuable goods were ignored by thieves who broke into the pharmacy of Mr. S. H. Selby, 229 Kenton Lane, Kenton, Middlesex, recently. They entered through a rear door.

AMONG the vice-presidents of the Royal Society appointed for the year ending November 30, 1965, are Lord Fleck (formerly chairman, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.) and Sir Patrick Linstead (rector, Imperial College of Science and Technology).

MADE-UP stocks of plasters were destroyed by a fire which damaged a dispatch department at the works of Edward Taylor, Ltd., Eccles, Lancs, recently. The fire was prevented from spreading to the main factory and production was halted for only two hours.

FOR the first time the British Pharmaceutical Students' Association has published its own diary, which, in addition to the usual diary information, gives details of the Association's constitution and officers and contains short notes on dispensing procedure. The diary is presented free to members by Beecham Research Laboratories.

THE average net salary of general medical practitioners should be increased from £2,765 to £3,500 a year, says a report prepared by Management Consultants' Association for the General Practitioners' Association. The report is based on a comparison of work and salaries of practitioners and hospital consultants. It will be put before the Review Body on Doctors' and Dentists' Remuneration.

Courses and Conferences

How to improve manager performance in the retail trade is one of the major issues to be debated at the annual Industrial Welfare Society's conference of retail executives in Connaught Rooms, London, W.C.2, on February 3. The Conference will also consider various proposals for improving service to customers. One speaker feels that a way of doing that is to pay more attention to staff and will outline his views on a retail staff policy. Further particulars from I.W.S., 48 Bryanston Square, London, W.1.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

The year that is gone

Whatever else may be said of the year 1964, it cannot be regarded as having been pharmaceutically uneventful, for it was marked by such incidents as a change in the terms of service within the National Health Service; the publication of a scale of professional fees by the Pharmaceutical Society; a decision by that same Society to increase its income by raising the annual fees, both personal retention and premises; proposals to alter radically the structure and composition of the Society's Council, and (to close my list, which is compiled only at random) the appearance of pharmacy in the unlikely surroundings of the supermarket. There is also a little matter of the Council itself, and the Society's whole official administration, faced with the prospect of finding themselves in the category of displaced persons—a situation that has threatened for so long that one had come to feel that it was no longer a problem, especially in the light of the imposing alterations at Bloomsbury Square. The cry of "wolf" was heard throughout the land as long ago as 1934 or thereabouts, when the need for new premises provided an excellent platform for branch meetings, and members of Council were at their most persuasive. It would be unfortunate if, after a thirty years' threat, the whole administration were to find itself in tents in Hyde Park or—mischievous thought—Epsom Downs in the month of June. Further reflection recalls that there was also during 1964 some obscure legislation affecting Dangerous Drugs, and a decision to abolish the National Health Service prescription levy. It will be seen, therefore, that the year was far from uneventful, though not all of the events contributed to the advancement of pharmacy as a profession, particularly the unhappy decision to establish pharmacy within a supermarket. That, in my opinion, has not added to the prestige of pharmacy in a professional sense, and I think the step would be difficult to defend on the grounds of providing an essential service.

Prescription levy

The date of the abolition of the prescription levy has been fixed (p. 619) as February 1. I note that the British Medical Association, after years of opposition to the levy, has now come to the conclusion that prescription charges are quite a good thing. In a debate in the House of Commons on December 18, 1964, Mr. Richard Wood (Opposition spokesman on Health) asked if the Minister of Health could give an assurance that doctors would be able to cope with the increased load in the middle of winter. It would seem that any increase in the work of the doctor would only underline the fact that a section of the population has been deprived of much needed medical care. It seems to me no argument to say, as Mr. Wood did, that the removal of the charges would give relief to people who were quite able to pay them. The principle ought to be one of spreading the contributions to ensure that the load is even and that the payment of charges does not fall on those who are sick and in need of the doctor's services. It is perhaps salutary to remember that many of those most affected by the levy are older people who had contributed to a health scheme from the inception of National Health Insurance in 1912—thirty-six years before the introduction of the N.H.S. The introduction of charges to such people in time of need, in the evening of life, must have seemed a poor reward for their many years of contributions.

Important decision

I find that I have not covered all of the outstanding events in my random selection in paragraph 1, for p. 620 contains the world-shattering news that, following the decision of the Joint Formulary Committee to discontinue the use of Latin titles for preparations in the next edition of the British National Formulary, Latin names and synonyms and their abbreviated forms are to be omitted from the British Pharmaceutical Codex, 1968. Let us press on with reform and abolish also such clumsy descriptions as millilitre and kilogramme.

RETIREMENT OF MR. WILLIAM NIXON

Tributes at presentation dinner

PHARMACISTS from all parts of the country gathered for the presentation dinner to Mr. W. Nixon (deputy head, School of Pharmacy, Sunderland Technical College), in Sunderland on November 25, 1964, to mark his retirement, which took place at the end of term last month. Mr. F. H. OLIVER (chairman of the dinner) paid tribute to Mr. Nixon's loyal and long service to the college. The position held by the school of pharmacy today owed much, he said, to Mr. Nixon's steady and unstinted work. Without him the College would never be quite the same again. The dinner represented the largest group of pharmacists ever to meet in Sunderland and was thus a tremendous tribute to Mr. Nixon. Replying to the toast "The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain," proposed by Dr. M. Hutton, Mr. W. M. DARLING (a member of Council) said that many pharmacists, himself included, owed the fact that they were members of the Society to the "secundum artem" of Bill Nixon. To them the Society and Bill Nixon were "somewhat synonymous." To hear a person from outside the profession, in particular one of Dr. Hutton's standing, speak so highly about pharmacy was gratifying. Mr. Darling said he had the president's instructions to bring to Mr. Nixon the greetings and best wishes of the Council for a long and happy retirement and to thank him for his many services to the Council, in particular, as examiner and member of the Codex Reviser and National Formulary committees.

Status of Sunderland's College

Mr. Nixon was retiring on the verge of a major change in the Society's character. The Robbins report had decreed that entry into pharmacy should in future be by degree only and the Society would therefore become a registering body only. He believed that Sunderland was worthy of the status of technological university as defined in the report and hoped that the representations being made by the Governors to obtain that status would be successful. Mr. Darling also conveyed to Mr. Wardropper (chairman, Sunderland Branch, Pharmaceutical Society), Professor Rowson and any other Branch chairmen present the best wishes of the president and Council for a successful year of branch activities and congratulated Dr. Whittet on his appointment to the post of Deputy Chief Pharmacist to the Ministry of Health.

DR. WHITTET then spoke of his pleasure in renewing the acquaintance of fellow students and added his tribute to Mr. Nixon. It was sad, he said, to think that Mr. Nixon was retiring, it would be difficult to visualise the college without him. Although Mr. Nixon would not claim to be an alchemist, it appeared that among his researches he had found the elixir of life to give him perpetual youth. To many of those present, said Dr. Whittet, he looked little different from the day that they entered College. It had

been Mr. Nixon, added Dr. Whittet, who first aroused his interest in pyrogens, a field in which he had been working ever since, and which had led to his Ph.D. It must be a great source of pride and satisfaction to Mr. Nixon to have seen the school of pharmacy develop from a relatively small section of the College, dominated by engineering and other departments, to probably the largest school of pharmacy in the country, now occupying the whole of the original building.

After Dr. Whittet had spoken Mr. WARDROPPER presented Mr. Dixon with a television set, a cheque and a book that would contain photographs and signatures of those present at the dinner. (A total of 364 people had subscribed to the fund.)

Replying, Mr. Nixon quoted: "Make it thy business to know thyself, which is the most difficult lesson in the world." Quite early in his teaching career he had become conscious, he said, of his inadequacies which, as the years progressed, he felt must increase and not diminish. From Dr. Whittet's remarks he gathered that that had not been the case, and since it was considered rude to contradict he

would accept the compliment. The College pharmacy department as he knew it as a student, had consisted of but one bench and two small glass-fronted cupboards in the old chemistry laboratory, with one lecturer in charge (Miss Hope C. M. Winch). Now it occupied the whole of the "clock" building and possessed a staff of thirty-six. The change was partly due to the energy and drive of the successive heads of department (Professor J. M. Rowson and Mr. F. H. Oliver) and partly to the splendid support of the board of governors of the college and the generosity of the town council. With the tragic death of Miss Winch he had lost a sincere friend. He had retained the friendship of both Professor Rowson and Mr. Oliver — a friendship which he appreciated — and he thanked them both for many kindnesses. If, during his teaching career, he had helped students in ever so small a way he was indeed repaid. There were present many who had done amazingly well and he was delighted to have been associated with them in the early stages. In leaving the College he would miss, most of all, being in contact with young people who had kept him young in heart if not in years. He thanked all those who had travelled far to be present and all who had contributed to the presentation.

NATIONAL RESEARCH

Corporation's annual report

RESEARCH work on a new antibiotic and an anticoagulant from snake venom are among the new projects currently supported by the National Research Development Corporation, states the annual report of the Corporation for the year ended June 30 (H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 3d.).

Starting-point for Analogues ?

The antibiotic actinonin, first isolated at the Medical Research Council's Antibiotics Research Station at Clevedon, Somerset, is produced by an organism isolated and provided by Drs. Green and Singh, working in the Institute of Medical Research of the Malayan Government at Kuala Lumpur. The Corporation state that actinonin in itself is unlikely to be used as a therapeutic agent in medicine, owing to the readiness with which bacteria develop resistance to its action, but the Corporation is supporting work in the chemistry department at Sheffield University, under Professor Ollis, aimed at synthesising analogues and/or derivatives of actinonin that would not have that disadvantage. Biological evaluation of the products is being undertaken at the Sir William Dunn School of Pathology under the direction of Professor E. P. Abraham.

Doctors Reid and Chan and their colleagues, working in Malaya, demonstrated that Malayan pit-viper venom caused the blood of snake-bite victims to remain incoagulable for long periods. Because of the possible relevance of that action to medicine the Corporation arranged for further work to be done at the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, aimed at isolating and identifying the

active principle and elucidating its mechanism of action. The Corporation has provided financial support for part of the work and has maintained contact with biological work carried out in various centres, including Dundee and Liverpool Universities. "Sufficient progress has now been made to make it possible and appropriate for the Corporation to seek industrial interest."

Other new projects include an incontinence device developed by a Belfast surgeon, Mr. S. A. Vincent, that promises to provide greater relief than has hitherto been possible to people who have that disability and is being developed with support from industry; and a vaccine against *Salmonella dublin*, the principal organism responsible for the disease of salmonellosis in calves in the United Kingdom. Mr. H. Williams-Smith (farm livestock research centre of the Animal Health Trust) has for some years been investigating the possibility of producing an effective vaccine for the purpose, and the Corporation has provided money for confirmatory tests on the most promising of the vaccines; the tests have been successful and licence agreements are being negotiated with industry for the production and marketing of the vaccines.

The Corporation has continued to finance work at the Middlesex Hospital Medical School, aimed at isolating and characterising possible new adrenal hormones present in the incubation products from adrenal tissue. In another project the substantial technical problems involved in isolating antihistaminic substances from blood cells has caused the Corporation's financial

PRESENTATION DINNER TO WILLIAM NIXON

TO COMMEMORATE FORTY YEARS
SUNDERLAND SCHOOL

given by

**SUNDERLAND
AND DISTRICT BRANCH
OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL
SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN &
THE SCHOOL
OF PHARMACY**

XXV NOVEMBER
MDCCCCLXIV
TEACHING at the
OF PHARMACY

"YOU HAVEN'T
CHANGED
A BIT!"
W. NIXON

MRS.
NIXON

"TO COIN A
COLLECTIVE
NOUN - I SEE
A FAGGOT OF
PHARMACISTS

DR. M. HUTTON
PRINCIPAL OF
SUNDERLAND
TECHNICAL COLLEGE
PROPOSED "THE
PHARMACEUTICAL
SOCIETY"

"I GIVE OTHER
PEOPLE'S MONEY
AWAY, BUT NOTHING
GIVES ME GREATER
PLEASURE..."

HAROLD
WARDROPPER, BRANCH CHAIRMAN,
PRESENTED, CHEQUE, TELEVISION SET
AND ALBUM OF STUDENTS TRIBUTES
AND SIGNATURES

"HE HAS A
PROGRAMME
FOR A WAY OF
LIFE"

F. H. OLIVER

HEAD OF SUNDERLAND
SCHOOL OF PHARMACY
AND CHAIRMAN OF DINNER

TO DATE
263 SUBSCRIBERS
TO THE PRESENTATION
AMOUNTING TO
SUNDERLAND TECHNICAL COLLEGE
OVER £400.

W. M.
DARLING
MEMBER
OF COUNCIL
"PHARMACISTS
HAVE A
NEW-FOUND
MILITANCY"

ALDERMAN
J. COHEN
GOVERNOR OF
SUNDERLAND TECHNICAL COLLEGE

GREETINGS
FROM THE
COUNCIL TO
MR. NIXON -
WE WISH
YOU WELL"

DR. J. M.
ROWSON
HEAD OF DEPT.
OF PHARMACY
BRADFORD
INSTITUTE OF
TECHNOLOGY,
NOMINATED PROF.
OF PHARMACY FOR
PROPOSED UNIVERSITY
OF BRADFORD.

J. A.
VICKERS
TREASURER
OF THE BRANCH
AND OF THE
PRESENTATION FUND
LECTURER AT
COLLEGE

A REMARKABLE TRIBUTE TO MR. NIXON
THAT THE BIGGEST GATHERING
OF PHARMACISTS EVER IN
SUNDERLAND ATTENDED
HIS DINNER - OLIVER

M. BAUM
ASSISTANT BRANCH SECY.
FORMER LECTURER AT COLLEGE

"MR. NIXON
HAS THE
ELIXIR OF
LIFE"
DR. D. WHITTET,
DEPUTY CHIEF
PHARMACIST ELECT
M.O.H.
AS A STUDENT, ALLEGED
TO HAVE CYCLED 12 MILES
DAILY FROM
NEWCASTLE
TO SUNDERLAND

J. BUNDRED
BRANCH SECRETARY
AND VICE-CHAIRMAN

AMONG HIS
MULTIFARIOUS
ACTIVITIES,
SHED LIGHT
ON THE ARTIST'S
SITTERS

support to be terminated during the year, though a potentially interested company has been encouraged to do some additional exploratory work. There is reference in the report to the success achieved in respect of cephalosporin-C type compounds, and mention is made of the technical collaboration that continues on the development of useful common-cold vaccines. The Corporation has withdrawn its support from work at the Courtauld Institute of Biochemistry, Middlesex Hospital Medical School aimed at isolating, purifying and characterising a pituitary hormone concerned with the metabolism of fat. Difficulties in obtaining quan-

ties of a pure active material resulted in little progress being made during the year. Discussions begun with a number of companies having the aim of initiating commercial development work involving several promising compounds related to the pyrethrins, and further trials of trechoma vaccine also have been encouraged. A small engineering company, Gauging Systems, Ltd., has developed, with financial assistance from the Corporation, a machine for detecting foreign bodies in milk bottles at the stage between washing and filling. At the moment the inspection is done by girls sitting at the conveyor line, and fatigue rapidly produces in-

efficiency. The sensing system employed in the machine, consisting of a high-powered light source in conjunction with a network of photo-resistive cells, provides complete inspection of the bottle, detecting the smallest particles of dirt and flaws in the glass anywhere on the inside or outside. The present machine deals with 200 bottles per minute and has a potential for work at higher rates. A prototype machine is being constructed for proving trials in commercial dairies under normal operating conditions. The machine is understood to have possibilities of application for some processes in the pharmaceutical industry.

Statutory Committee

A CASE ADJOURNED; DECISIONS POSTPONED OR DEFERRED

THE good wishes of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to Mr. J. C. B. W. Leonard (chairman of the Statutory Committee) in his new appointment as deputy chairman of the London Sessions were offered by Mr. Maplethorpe (president of the Pharmaceutical Society) at the meeting of the Committee on December 15, 1964. The chairman said he was sad to be giving up the post. While engaged upon the chairmanship of the Committee he had made many friends. Mr. A. C. Castle (solicitor) also offered his congratulations and best wishes, and the chairman thanked Mr. Castle for unflinching help.

Unauthorised Sale

First case before the Committee concerned a pharmacist who had pleaded guilty at the sheriff court, Edinburgh, on September 16, 1964, of selling Preludin tablets not on, and in accordance with, a prescription given by an authorised person. The pharmacist was not present and was not represented. MR. CASTLE (solicitor), placing the facts before the Committee, submitted a medical certificate stating that it would be inadvisable for the pharmacist to travel. "He is seventy-seven years of age and has suffered from myocardial insufficiency for some years. . . ." No request for an adjournment had been received. After hearing evidence by an inspector of the Society, the Committee decided that it was a matter which had been regarded in the past as being so serious a breach of a pharmacist's duty to his profession as in most cases to make it expedient to remove his name from the register. However, the Committee considered there was reason to believe that the pharmacist was unaware that the sale was being made without a prescription, and the Committee decided to postpone its decision for one year, at the end of which they would require the pharmacist to produce two testimonials "from persons well acquainted with him, touching his deportment in the intervening period in relation to the pharmacy and the way it is conducted. One of those testimonials at least should come from a member of this Society."

Turning to the next case Mr. Castle said he had been informed that the pharmacist concerned in the case had

died. Mr. Castle had been unable to get a death certificate, but had been in contact with solicitors acting for the widow. The case was adjourned.

The Committee proceeded to an inquiry concerning a pharmacist, in respect of whom information had been received that he had been found drunk in a public highway, for which offence he had been charged, and had pleaded guilty, at Stratford magistrates' court, London, on September 15, 1964, and fined £1. In a letter of explanation to the Statutory Committee, the pharmacist said that, after a temporary illness "mainly of depression," and after not having eaten for about forty-eight hours, "I took a drink at lunch-time . . . and the effect was over-powering." Since the date of the occurrence he had worked continuously as a locum, with no more such incidents." He was unable to attend the inquiry because it was impossible to get a locum and "all the staff are new." THE CHAIRMAN said the Committee proposed adjourning its decision in order to enable the pharmacist to appear if he saw fit, and to assist the Committee by telling them what he intended for the future, where he was now working, and giving an explanation of his conduct. "The Committee, of course," said the chairman, "cannot compel him to attend, but they think that, when a pharmacist, a member of the profession, has behaved in this way, they are entitled to expect from him personally, or through a legal representative, an explanation of his conduct. Accordingly the decision of the Committee will be deferred until the next meeting of the Committee."

Under the Influence of Alcohol

The information the Committee had to consider in the next case was that a pharmacist had on three occasions reported for duty when under the influence of alcohol. The secretary of the Statutory Committee said he had received a letter from solicitors acting for the pharmacist to say that he was unable to afford the expense of travelling to London for the proposed hearing. The letter also indicated that the pharmacist was a married man with step-children, but was living apart from his wife. At present he was "living in digs" and until recently his income

was £5 per week sickness benefit and £2 1s. National Assistance benefit. In 1955 he had joined Alcoholics Anonymous, remaining an active and sober member until 1961. Unfortunately he started drinking again in 1963, and coincidentally his home life broke up. That domestic unhappiness increased his dependence on alcohol, and eventually, in 1964, he committed the offences complained of. He had applied for a number of posts outside the pharmaceutical industry but had been unsuccessful. Recently, however, he had obtained a post in a hospital pharmacy, and another hospital had also offered him employment. After hearing a number of witnesses THE CHAIRMAN said that the Committee felt in considerable difficulty about the case. They considered that the pharmacist's conduct had been potentially dangerous to the public. On two, at any rate, of the three occasions he had been in charge of a pharmacy when in no fit condition to be so, and but for a witness's foresight the same situation might have occurred on the third occasion. The Committee felt it was most desirable that they should have the opportunity of seeing the pharmacist personally.

NEW COMPANIES

P.C.=Private Company. R.O.=Registered Office.

ATLAS CHEMICALS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of dealers in pharmaceutical, industrial and metallurgical chemical products, etc. Directors: Lionel Pickard and Francis J. Marcu. R.O.: 555 Salisbury House, London Wall, London, E.C.2.

BROWN & MOTT CHEMISTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £20,000. To carry on the business of dispensing chemists and druggists, etc. Directors: Charles H. Coxon, M.P.S., and Richard E. Ridley, M.P.S. R.O.: 48 Piccadilly, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent.

DILUCION LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of wholesale and retail chemists, etc. Directors: George G. Tenen and Irene J. Tenen. R.O.: Foxes Piece, Birchy Hill, Sway, Hants.

KIDDIPRUE LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of dealing in and distributing medicinal and other preparations, etc. Directors: George W. Taylor, M.P.S., and Elizabeth H. Taylor, R.O.: 10 Grant Street, Bradford, 3, Yorks.

MINSTER PHARMACIES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturing and general chemists, etc. Directors: Kenneth Holland, M.P.S., 37 Freshfields Avenue, Upminster, Essex, William G. Catchpole, M.P.S., and David J. Woolf.

IN PARLIAMENT

BY A MEMBER OF THE PRESS GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS

THE Farm and Garden Chemicals Bill, which provides for the labelling of insecticides, was given a first reading when introduced as a Private Member's Bill by MRS. JOYCE BUTLER on December 22. Mrs. Butler said that there had been a growing disquiet about the possible effects on the balance of nature, wild life, "and perhaps human beings themselves," of the increase in volume of toxic chemicals which are used on the land. The organo-chlorine pesticides were most effective in their destruction of harmful insects but left behind persistent residues. There was a need to educate the users of toxic chemicals, a large quantity of which were used by enthusiastic but not very knowledgeable amateur gardeners. The position could be improved by better labelling of containers of toxic chemicals. It must be made possible for non-technical users to see clearly what were the ingredients they were using. The voluntary scheme introduced by manufacturers was good so far as it went, but she believed the time was overdue for the scheme to be made mandatory. It was also important that there should be a clear toxicity warning on container labels in the form of a distinctive mark or colour, so that it was possible to see at a glance whether or not the chemical had dangerous properties.

Hospital Building in Scotland

MR. WILLIAM ROSS (Secretary of State for Scotland) informed MR. THOMAS OSWALD that, during the six months' period from April 1 to September 30, 1964, hospital capital works to the value of £3,171,000 had been completed in Scotland, providing 287 beds. At the end of September 1964, schemes estimated to provide 3,319 beds at a cost of approximately £33,147,000, were in progress.

N.H.S. Costs

MR. K. ROBINSON (Minister of Health) informed DR. REGINALD BENNETT in a written answer on December 23, 1964, that the gross cost of the National Health Service in England and Wales in 1963-64 (including Welfare Services and Welfare Foods) was £1,026 millions.

Synthetic Detergents

MR. JAMES MACCOLL (Joint Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Local Government) informed MR. K. LOMAS on December 15, 1964, that he had received the sixth and seventh Progress Reports of the Standing Technical Committee on Synthetic Detergents. The Committee were not satisfied that a complete solution to the problem had been found although they recorded substantial progress in the production of a softer detergent. He expected further progress when manufacturers put into force their undertaking to cease using hard-based materials.

Patient Costs

MR. PETER EMERY asked the Minister of Health what was the average cost for a patient per day at a mental hospital outside London, a geriatric

hospital outside London, and a general hospital outside London, respectively. SIR BARNETT STROSS (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health) in a written answer on December 23, 1964, stated the average costs per patient per day for the financial year 1963-64 in non-teaching hospitals outside the metropolitan regions were as follows:—

HOSPITAL TYPE	£	s.	d.
Mental illness ...	1	9	7
Chronic ...	2	0	4
Acute ...	4	14	5

LEGAL REPORTS

Patent Injunction Sought

AT a preliminary hearing in the High Court, London, on December 17, 1964, it was stated on behalf of Inter-Continental Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., London (I-C.P.), that they have ceased to sell imipramine hydrochloride tablets. The information was given in connection with an action in which J. R. Geigy, S.A., Basle, alleges infringement of Geigy's United Kingdom patent No. 668659 and I-C.P. have filed evidence that they have requested a compulsory licence for that patent under section 41 of the Patent Act, 1949. I-C.P. were given until January 14 to file further evidence in reply to the evidence filed on behalf of Geigy. It is understood that Geigy's motion for an interlocutory injunction will be heard by Mr. Justice Lloyd-Jacob early in the year.

Unauthorised Sale "A Good Turn"

FOLLOWING a prosecution by the Pharmaceutical Society, Mrs. Jessie Day, Westmead Corner, Carshalton, Surrey, was fined £10 with £5 5s. costs at Wallington magistrates' court recently for the unauthorised sale of a tonic containing strychnine and not labelled in the prescribed manner. Mrs. Day admitted the offence. Prosecuting on behalf of the Society, Mr. A. C. Castle said that a representative of the Society had visited the shop on September 22, 1964, and asked for a bottle of tonic containing strychnine, a tonic that should not be sold by unauthorised persons. He told the court that Mrs. Day brought a bottle from the back of the shop. Mr. Castle said that there was no label on the bottle to indicate the supplier of the tonic. He alleged that, when Mrs. Day was told it was a test purchase, she said she thought she was doing a good turn and had bought the tonic for herself. Mrs. Day admitted coming before the court on two similar offences in December 1963.

Drugs by False Pretences

EXPECTING her fifth child in less than two months' time, Mrs. Joan Edith Hamer, 95 Ring House, The Highway, London, E.1, was sent to prison for fourteen days at Old Street court on December 18, 1964. At an earlier hearing the magistrate had said that Mrs. Hamer's offences were obviously due to the fact that she was "addicted" to a drug. She had entered pleas of guilty to charges of stealing a National

Health Service prescription form from a doctor's surgery, and trying to get Dexten tablets by falsely pretending that they had been prescribed for her. The court was told that in one instance she had altered a prescription for throat tablets to read sixty Dexten tablets. The second time she had filled in the blank form that she had stolen, again to read sixty Dexten tablets. Mrs. Hamer who, a year earlier, had been placed on probation for similar offences, pleaded not to be sent back to prison. She had been in custody on remand. The magistrate said "I am satisfied that you must be taught that to resort to drugs when you get into difficulties of one sort or another cannot be allowed." Mrs. Hamer's children were in the care of the London County Council. Because of what she had done they would have to remain in care a little longer.

COMPANY NEWS

SMITH & NEPHEW ASSOCIATED COMPANIES, LTD.—Group sales for the forty weeks of 1964 show an increase of 12 per cent, over the comparable period for 1963. Profit, before tax and minority shareholders' portion, is £2,418,000 (£2,313,000).

HONEYWILL-ATLAS, LTD.—Mr. L. F. Harris (manager) has been elected general manager and director of the company, which is jointly owned by the Distillers Co., Ltd., through its subsidiary Honeywill & Stein, Ltd. and Atlas Chemical Industries, Inc., Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A.

ZWANENBERG-ORGANON, Holland.—The group is making a 20 per cent. scrip issue out of surplus capital, the new shares being entitled to the 1964 dividend. A dividend of Fls.3 per share of Fls.20 (£2 par value) will probably be paid for 1964 (against an adjusted dividend of Fls.2.70 for 1963).

ALBRIGHT & WILSON, LTD.—Sir Owen Wansbrough-Jones, who joined the board in 1959 as technical director, has been appointed executive vice-chairman. He will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the parent company and to him will report the chief executives of the United Kingdom operating companies in the group.

ROUSSEL LABORATORIES, LTD.—Mr. J. T. Hook (formerly export general manager) has been appointed sales director with responsibility for home and export sales; Mr. G. E. Powderham (secretary) has been appointed administrative director; and Dr. J. P. W. Young (head of medical department) has been appointed medical director.

JOHNSONS OF HENDON, LTD.—Mr. R. L. Taylor is going into semi-retirement, but is to continue as managing director of the company. He will delegate some of his present responsibilities as follows:—Mr. J. E. Balmer becomes deputy managing director, combining his additional responsibilities with those of his present position as sales director. Mr. J. Mitchell is to be responsible for production and research within the chemical division. Mr. E. P. Reuter has been appointed a director.

CUSSONS GROUP, LTD.—Estimated group trading profit for the twenty-four weeks ended September 13, 1964, is £425,600, before taxation (£413,700 for the corresponding period in 1963), after outside interests and all charges, including depreciation. Although turnover increased, the board say the effect has been offset by higher costs of raw materials and components, accelerated by the 15 per cent. surcharge on imports. The interim dividend is unchanged at 1½d. per Ordinary 2s. share on capital increased by one-for-one scrip issue.

FARBWERKE HOECHST, A.G.—The company have completed the acquisition of a majority holding in Adolf Messer, G.m.b.H., announced some months ago. Messrs. Messer have increased their equity to DM30 millions from DM10 millions. The Hoechst organisation has acquired the new shares in return for the transfer to Messer of two Hoechst subsidiaries that work in similar spheres. On January 1 the name of the Messer concern was changed to Messer Griesheim, G.m.b.H.

BARCLAY & SONS, LTD.—Profits for the half-year in the unaudited accounts show an improvement on the equivalent six-monthly period ending October 31, 1963, of "somewhat over" 33½ per cent. The directors anticipate the improvement in turnover and trading profit will be continued in the second half. A new valuation of the freehold land and buildings is to be undertaken. The company's small drug manufacturing subsidiary, Veritas Drug Co., has been sold to William R. Warner & Co., Ltd. Veritas contributed only £585 net to the profits of Barclay in the year ended April 30, 1964, and in the opinion of the directors investment in the improvement and expansion of that company would have been beyond the company's resources. However, a royalty agreement has been negotiated on a drug which, in the directors' opinion, had considerable potential provided a considerable investment could have been made in its development "It is this royalty provision that represents for the company the major satisfaction in the sale" the directors add.

BUSINESS CHANGES

THE telephone number of the Pfizer group of companies at Sandwich, Kent, is being changed to Sandwich 3511 on January 4.

MAC-FRASER (SELF ADHESIVE MATERIALS), LTD., have opened new premises at 174C Queenstown Road, London, S.W.8 (telephone: Macaulay 6381).

LEWIS & BURROWS, LTD., are transferring their head office to 10 Babmaes Street, Jermyn Street, London, S.W.1, on January 4.

Appointments

PROPRIETARY PERFUMES, LTD., Ashford, Kent, have appointed Mr. R. Lowe their sales manager for the United Kingdom.

COUNTERPOINT STORE EQUIPMENT, LTD., Rochford Road, Prince Avenue, Southend, have appointed Mr. J. W. Harrod their sales manager. Mr.

Harrod was previously pharmacy modernisation executive at Unichem, Ltd.

REXALL DRUG CO., Nottingham, announce that Mr. G. Knight (overseas advertising manager) has been appointed manager of the company's international division.

MAX FACTOR HOLLYWOOD & LONDON (SALES), LTD., 16 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, have appointed Mr. T. S. Brown their sales representative for the Coventry area and Mr. J. M. Whiting for the Bristol area.

FASSETT & JOHNSON, LTD., announce with regret the resignation of Mr. E. D. Attwooll, Ph.C., M.P.S.I., from the position of managing director of their subsidiary company, Fassett & Johnson (Ireland), Ltd., Dublin. Mr. Attwooll's responsibilities will be assumed by Mr. A. Cullen, who has been financial director of the Irish company for the past thirteen years.

PERSONALITIES

MR. G. M. SMITH, M.P.S., Welwyn Garden City, Herts, has been awarded the degree of Master of Pharmacy of the University of London.

DR. F. WRIGLEY, overseas director of the Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., has been reappointed chairman of the Mid Herts Group Hospital Management Committee until March 31, 1968.

MR. J. A. BAKER, B.PHARM., M.P.S., who is chief pharmacist at Queen Elizabeth II Hospital, Welwyn Garden City, Herts, has been appointed group chief pharmacist to the Westminster Teaching Group, London.

MR. E. D. ATTWOOLL, Ph.C., M.P.S.I., who has resigned from Fassett & Johnson (Ireland), Ltd., as from January 1 (see above), mentions that his home address is 16 Cremore Road, Dublin, 11.

SIR THEODORE FOX is retiring from the editorship of the *Lancet* after completing almost forty years in its service. Sir Theodore is taking over as first whole-time medical director of the Family Planning Association.

MR. J. C. LEONARD is relinquishing his appointment as chairman of the Statutory Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain consequent upon being appointed deputy chairman of the London Sessions. Mr. Leonard became chairman of the Statutory Committee in 1962.

MR. K. W. THORNDYKE, M.B.E., who became general warehouse manager of Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., in 1963, has retired. Mr. Thorndyke joined Messrs. Boots in 1920, became manager of the company's Nottingham warehouses in 1946, deputy general warehouse manager in 1962. In 1961 he was appointed a director of Boots The Chemists (Northern), Ltd. Mr. Thorndyke is succeeded as general warehouse manager by Mr. W. K. J. Abel.

DR. D. J. BAUER of the Wellcome Laboratories of Tropical Medicine, London, has won the A. Cressy Morrison award, 1964, of the New York Academy of Sciences for a paper entitled "Clinical Experience with the Anti-viral Drug Marboran." The award (an honorarium of \$500 and a certi-

cate of citation) was presented to Dr. Bauer at a conference on antiviral substances held in New York in December 1964.

SIR OWEN WANSBROUGH-JONES, whose appointment on the board of Albright & Wilson, Ltd., is announced (see p. 7), graduated and took his Ph.D. in chemistry at the University of Cambridge. He was appointed scientific adviser to the Army Council in 1946 and held that post until 1951. He was then transferred to the Ministry of Supply, at which, in 1953, he became chief scientist. He resigned from the Civil Service in 1959 to join Albright & Wilson as a full-time executive director. Sir Owen is also a director of the British Oxygen Co., Ltd. He received his knighthood in 1955.

DEATHS

ANDERSON.—On December 15, 1964, Mr. William Anderson, M.P.S., 35 Thicket Road, London, S.E.20. Mr. Anderson qualified in 1911.

BRODIE.—On December 6, 1964, Mr. Thomas Porter Brodie, M.P.S., 3 Reynolds Road, Malden Manor, New Malden, Surrey. Mr. Brodie qualified in 1936 and was with Burroughs Wellcome (India), Ltd., Bombay.

CRAWSHAW.—On December 23, 1964, Mr. Frederick William Crawshaw, M.P.S., 50 Hoodcote Gardens, London, N.21. Mr. Crawshaw qualified in 1915 and was for many years in business in Birmingham.

GILLIES.—Suddenly, on December 21, 1964, Mr. James Blair Gillies, M.P.S., 20 West Town Park, Bristol, 4. Mr. Gillies qualified in 1923 and worked first in Edinburgh and then in London. Most of his career, however, from 1933 onwards, was as a medical representative for the Bayer Products Co., in Bristol and the surrounding area. Mr. R. C. Dixon writes:—Mr. Gillies was greatly respected and liked by the many pharmacists and medical men with whom he came in contact, by all of whom his advice and help were always much appreciated. He will be greatly missed by his colleagues and friends. We offer our sincere sympathy to his widow and daughter.

LIGHTFOOT.—On December 8, 1964, Mr. Frank Lightfoot, M.P.S., Greystone Cottage, Preston Brook, nr. Warrington, Lancs. Mr. Lightfoot qualified in 1925.

MOORE.—Recently, Mr. Percy Edwin Moore, F.P.S., A.R.I.C., Castellane,

North End, London Road, East Grinstead, Sussex. Mr. Moore was late superintendent of production, Parke, Davis & Co., Hounslow. Mr. Moore received his training in pharmacy at the school of pharmacy, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, and served an apprenticeship with John Bell & Croyden, London. He qualified in 1910 and



in 1911 joined Parke-Davies, becoming senior analyst in the analytical department and later superintendent of production. He retired in 1954. Mr. Moore lived in Hounslow before moving to East Grinstead. He was a member of the Hounslow Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society and was for some years a member of the local committee.

PARKINSON.—Suddenly, on December 17, 1964, Mr. Frank Reginald Parkinson, M.P.S., 39 High Street, Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight. Mr. Parkinson, who was 69 years of age, spent his pharmaceutical life with the Boots organisation and he was manager at the Newport, Isle of Wight, branch from 1931 until he retired in 1955. He leaves a widow and two sons.

RAE.—On December 17, 1964, Mr. William Rae, M.P.S., 2 Comely Bank Road, Edinburgh. Mr. Rae qualified in 1928 and was in business at 209 West Granton Road, Edinburgh, for many years.

SKYRME.—On December 28, 1964, Mr. Edward William Skyrme, Ph.D., B.Pharm., F.P.S., 9 Castle Court, Hastings, Sussex, aged fifty-eight. *Mr. Frank Pelham* (chairman, Hastings Branch of the National Pharmaceutical Union) writes:—Pharmacy in the South-east has suffered a grievous loss in the death of Dr. Edward W. Skyrme. A man of wide attainments, Dr. Skyrme was one of the first to take the B.Pharm. degree of the London University, and studied for his Ph.D. at the "Square" under Professor Greenish and Dr. Wallis. On the death of his father in 1931 he carried on the family business, the well-known Shurzine Pharmacy. Actively associated with the South-eastern Federation of Pharmacists he was its secretary for many years, also filling the office of chairman of the Hastings and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society. He served for over twenty years as secretary of the Hastings Branch of the N.P.U. He was a founder member of the Unichem organisation. A true pharmacist of the old school, the Hastings Branch owes him a great debt for his forward looking approach to pharmaceutical problems. His forthright honesty, his lively mind, always provocative but co-operative, his criticism, often devastating but always constructive, his experience and acumen, will all be sorely missed. An authority and lecturer on forensic pharmacy, he was one of the Society's examiners in that subject, and one to whom all of us turned for help and advice on a variety of pharmaceutical questions. Among his many interests he took an active part in local politics. His home brew of mead was a gourmet's delight, and in his leisure moments he was never more happy than to be at the helm of his motor cruiser on the Rother or the Shannon. It has been a privilege to have known him, and his memory will live long with us.

SMITH.—On December 23, 1964, Mr. John Lawrence Smith, M.P.S., 21 Abbots Way, Newcastle, Staffs. Mr. Smith qualified in 1940.

TAYLOR.—On December 6, 1964, Mr. James Taylor, M.P.S., The Pharmacy, Main Street, Methilhill, Methil, Fife. Mr. Taylor qualified in 1931.

HOSPITAL BOARD AND SHORTAGE OF PHARMACISTS

Taking up the matter with the Ministry

OFFICERS of the South-west Metropolitan Hospital Board are being asked to prepare a report on the current shortage of pharmacists with a view to taking the matter up with the Ministry of Health. That was decided at a meeting of the Board on December 2, 1964, when a report of the establishment committee on the Board's training course, presented by Dame Elizabeth Cockayne, was discussed. The report stated that there were vacancies for twenty-three pharmacists at the Board's hospitals and that at least seventy-five pharmacists would be needed in the next ten years. In discussion Mr. F. C. Wilson (secretary, Surrey Pharmaceutical Committee) said there was a danger that the hospital pharmaceutical services would break down if no recruits were forthcoming. A member of the Board said she had been a member of the National Whitley Council committee which negotiated pharmacists' salaries. The committee had repeatedly told the Ministry about the situation but the Ministry would not listen. The tenth annual report of the South-west Metropolitan Hospital Pharmacists' Committee also includes a reference to the chronic shortage of qualified candidates for hospital posts and gives some details of a survey that had been undertaken. Within the region 119 pharmacists (forty-eight men and seventy-one women) who collaborated in the survey revealed that eight were already well past retiring age ("Indeed three of them are over seventy years of age"). By 1975 about fifty-two pharmacists would have reached retiring age, making, with the twenty-three posts known to be vacant at the time of the survey, seventy-five posts to be filled over the period. The figure made no allowance for additional losses by death, removal to other areas or premature retirement of younger women pharmacists.

Joint Contracting Scheme

Much of the report refers to the joint contracting scheme for drugs. Tenders were accepted during the year ended June 30, from seventy-five companies in respect of 404 items. During the year contracts were cancelled in respect of twenty-eight items, and new arrangements entered into for twenty-nine more. The committee reports that

quality control and inspection of suppliers' premises continued throughout the year, "and a good deal of correspondence was engendered on each occasion." As a result of reports submitted by the official visitors, contracts with two companies, involving eighteen items, were cancelled. Tablet-testing apparatus had been purchased and installed at the Holloway Sanatorium at which Mr. L. P. Decker (chief pharmacist) had undertaken to carry out tests on tablets sent to him and to report to the committee at regular intervals. The committee state that despite all their activities, they can touch only on the fringe of the problem. The introduction by the Ministry of Health of a system of overall control and inspection was much overdue." There was also the problem of collation and dissemination of information and research into pricing movements, all of which would appear to require the services of whole-time personnel with requisite training and experience." The pharmacy stores at Wandle Valley Hospital continued to be widely used, though not to the extent anticipated when the scheme was originally planned. A number of items continued to justify bulk purchase because of the opportunity afforded for exercising quality control, and for those it was still considered that the project was well worth while financially. The accompanying table shows amounts and values of issues from the Wandle Valley stores.

Secretary's Report

In a separate section of the report, Mr. J. S. Rutter (secretary), states that the members of the committee were convinced that at least £500,000 has been saved during the ten years of drug contracting in the South-west Metropolitan region. "The former process of inviting tenders for drug supplies by public advertisement has now been abandoned. Suppliers known to be satisfactory from previous experience were placed on the list of approved suppliers, and access thereafter is confined to such firms who make application and who are prepared to fulfil the somewhat stringent conditions laid down. We realise that by this means we may sometimes fail to reap the full financial benefit possible, but we must ensure that standards are high.

PRODUCT		NUMBER	VALUE	
			£	s. d.
Nitrofurantoin tablets	50 mgm.	888,750	3,110	0 0
Phenoxymethylpenicillin	} 125 mgm. 250 mgm.	110,850	832	0 0
Potassium salt tablets		344,000	5,160	0 0
		10 mgm.	595,650	282 12 6
Phenindione tablets	} 25 mgm. 50 mgm.	359,200	224	7 6
		500 mgm.	973,000	1,021 13 0
Tolbutamide tablets	500 mgm.	141,000	602	15 6
Phthalysulphathiazole tablets	500 mgm.	90,500	45	2 6
Methylcellulose granules 64 per cent.		40.3 kilos	48	0 0
Antibiotic sprays		10,330 cans	6,198	0 0
Benzalkonium chloride 50 per cent. (blue)		424 gall.	1,113	0 0
			£18,637	11 0

SPECIFICATIONS FOR DRUGS

Suggestions by science committee

THE science committee (pharmaceutical analysis) of the Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences has discussed the design of specifications as set out in the current British Pharmacopœia and the British Pharmaceutical Codex and it has formulated ideas for the future. The Committee's work has shown the need to apply a more critical approach to specifications for all drugs, and details have been included in a document which has been sent for comment to various organisations, from which the following has been taken:—The present conventional form of specification, which was acceptable at a time when the wealth of modern analytical techniques was unavailable, is inadequate for the potent and complex drugs now being produced. In many instances it is unrealistic, where in a group of drugs small differences in the composition, or even the spatial arrangements of the molecule, may alter the potency considerably. Compounds having such small differences in composition can often be produced simultaneously during synthesis with the possible result that impurities, generally of a lower potency but sometimes more toxic, remain in the commercially purified drug. Such impurities are not necessarily detected by tests in current specifications.

Standards for Stability?

The determination of the content of pure substances should be replaced by tests to limit the content of impurities. That change of emphasis is desirable even if a study of more fundamental physical properties enabled a better assessment of the purity of a commercial sample of a drug to be made, or if methods could be devised to give more exact determinations of the percentage purity, particularly when pure reference substances are available for comparative assays. Moreover, tests for specific impurities can be applied to formulated products and thus give a better assessment of the quality of the drug used. Sensitive modern techniques make that practicable; formerly it was rarely possible.

In future, analytical assessment of the stability of the active ingredients of formulated products during storage must also be considered; limits for the content of decomposition products after a certain storage period should be included in monographs. Formulated products often contain other substances in much larger quantities than the active ingredients, and adequate standards for the purity of such substances must be specified.

Impurities in the final product may be caused by alternative methods of manufacture, by large scale manufacture from pilot processes or by variations in raw materials. Toxicity tests should be done concurrently on a pure sample of the chemical and on a sample of the same chemical during preparation when impurities which should have been eliminated in the final purification are still present. Attention may also have to be given

to products not refined by crystallisation techniques, such as those purified by washing under controlled conditions or by the use of distillation or sublimation methods.

For subsequent control purposes biological testing would seldom be required since, having established which impurities have to be controlled, they can be determined. A limit for non-toxic impurities such as non-active isomers or inactive hydrolysis products is also necessary, nevertheless, the possible necessity of permitting a certain amount of impurity—even toxic impurity—in the interest of economy of manufacture should be recognised, provided that any toxicity permitted is clinically acceptable.

Each drug standard must include specific quantitative tests for possible impurities, with appropriate limits according to the toxicity of the impurity and the intended use of the drug. There should be a general test, such as phase-solubility measurement, thin-layer chromatography, gas-liquid

chromatography, refractometry, etc., to limit total organic impurities. There should also be a screening test, for example by emission spectrography, to detect any traces of toxic metal remaining in a purified drug as a result of the use of catalysts that a manufacturer might be reluctant to disclose, and limits should be laid down for any such contamination.

In order to formulate suitable specifications, the responsible committees must be provided with all relevant information. The disclosure of adequate details of the chemistry of a process and the practical details of each synthetic step, of the raw materials and solvents used, and some indication of probable impurities will be essential. Although that would be best achieved by the close co-operation between industry and standardising bodies which has for the most part existed in the past, it may be necessary in fairness to all concerned to make such disclosure a legal requirement.

Once a drug has been standardised every new manufacturer would also have to comply with the full requirements of disclosure considered necessary when the drug was first approved.

TRADE NOTES

Agents in Ireland.—Hedleys Laboratories, Ltd., Baldoyle Road, Sutton, co. Dublin, have been appointed agents in Ireland of the Camden Chemical Co., Ltd., 61 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.1.

Subject to Tax.—Pharmax, Ltd., Thames Road, Crayford, Kent, state that packs of six Beogex suppositories (adult and pædiatric) become subject to purchase tax from January 11. New stock is being sent to wholesalers on a sale or return basis and they are asked to return old stock for credit before the end of February.

Change in Marketing Arrangements.—The marketing of Tek tooth-brushes was transferred to Johnson & Johnson (Gt. Britain), Ltd., 260 Bath Road, Slough, Bucks, on January 1. Invoices for all goods dispatched up to and including December 31, 1964, remain payable to the Tek-Hughes division of Johnson's Ethical Plastics, Ltd.

Change of Source.—Nicholas Products, Ltd., announce that the product Please choc drops for dogs has been transferred to Please Petfoods, Ltd., Elliman's Building, Chandos Street, Slough, Bucks. Payment of invoices due to Nicholas Products, Ltd., should be remitted to that company, which is continuing to market the Karswood range of products.

Sale-or-return Facility.—To meet difficulties that might be caused to stockists by any possible reduction in the rate of purchase tax, Dorothy Gray, Ltd., Marshall Road, Hampden Park, Eastbourne, Sussex, are making available the facility of sale or return on orders received between receipt by the company of a signed agreement form and Budget day. The form is concerned essentially with machinery for complying with Customs and Excise regulations.

Products Discontinued.—Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Ltd., Birkbeck Street,

London, E.2, announce the withdrawal from the market of the following allergy products: Domogen, Pollergen, mixed and protein test solution, and specific solutions for desensitisation. To give continuity for patients already under treatment formulas for specific desensitising solutions have been transferred to Beecham Research Laboratories, Ltd. (Bencard allergy division), Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex.

Production of Capsules Doubled.—World-wide usage of hard gelatin capsules is rapidly increasing, with United Kingdom demand greater by 12 per cent. in 1962 and 24 per cent. in 1963. To meet the growing demand Eli Lilly & Co., U.S.A., have doubled their production facilities in Britain by means of a new manufacturing unit. As from January 1 the capsules are being sold by Elanco Products, Ltd., Broadway House, Wimbeldon, London, S.W.19.

Bonus Offers

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co., 183 Euston Road, London, N.W.1. Marzine. Thirteen invoiced as twelve on order for 3 doz. tubes; fourteen as twelve on 6 doz.; fourteen as twelve plus deferred payment terms. Till April 10.

CARTER BROS., Glen Laboratories, Shipley, Yorks. Dinium (for mouth ulcers) and Avozan (vitamins plus minerals). Fourteen invoiced as twelve on order for 3 doz.

CHEMIST BROKERS, LTD., Crown House, Morden, Surrey. Musterole and mild Musterole (for children). 3s. per doz. cash discount on standard terms (till February 13).

JAMES SAMUEL & Co., LTD., 56 Fairfield Street, London, S.W.18. Mavala Swiss nail hardener. Fourteen invoiced as thirteen. Till January 31.

INFORMATION WANTED

The Editor would appreciate information about:
Empress pomade Lotus Lilly pomade

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

Theophylline/Guaiphenesin Syrup.—The British Drug Houses, Ltd., Graham Street, London, N.1, announce the introduction of Entair syrup, a new presentation of Entair containing 150 mgm. of theophylline and 90 mgm. of guaiphenesin in each tablespoonful (15 mls) of pleasantly flavoured vehicle. The container is a bottle of 500 mls.

Antihypertensive and Diuretic.—Pharmaceutical Specialities (May & Baker), Ltd., Dagenham, Essex, announce the introduction of a new speciality Nefrolan brand chlorthalidone, a new drug with hypotensive properties (plus a diuretic action when used in higher doses). Nefrolan is indicated for the treatment of mild and moderate hypertension, either alone or in association with another antihypertensive drug, and for all conditions characterised by the oedema that is associated with salt and water retention. Hypotensive dosage may be as low as 10 mgm. daily; for diuresis, dosage is of the order of 25-100 mgm. daily or on alternate days. Packs are bottles of twenty-five or 250 10-mgm. or 25-mgm. tablets.

Elixir Against Sinusitis.—A. Wander, Ltd., 42 Upper Grosvenor Street, London, W.1, are introducing to the medical profession on February 8 a new speciality Triogesic elixir (additional to the already established Triogesic suspension). The cherry-flavoured elixir is recommended as being especially suitable for children and for adults who prefer liquid medication, but is not recommended for children under six years of age. Designed to provide decongestion and analgesia in conditions such as sinusitis, otitis media and coryza, in which local congestion is accompanied by pain, Triogesic elixir contains in each 5 mls 3 mgm. of phenylpropanolamine-hydrochloride; 1.5 mgm. each of mepyramine and pheniramine maleates; and 125 mgm. of paracetamol. Packs are bottles of 8 and 20 fl. oz.

FOODS

A New Slimming Biscuit.—After a test in North-west England, in which it is claimed to have become brand leader



after only three months, Simbix slimming biscuit is being nationally marketed by Britanol, Ltd., Horsforth, Leeds (sales office: Swinton Hall Road,

Swinton, Lancs). A "one shilling off" coupon offered in advertisements is being issued to a total of 20 millions. Simbix slimming biscuits give the slimmer a choice of cheese crackers, chocolate wafers or lemon wafers (others to come).

COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES

Night Cream and Masque.—Coty (England), Ltd., 3 Stratford Place, London, W.1, have launched two new



Left: Notturna liquid beauty night cream, Right: Lumina beauty masque.

beauty products. Notturna liquid beauty night cream is described as a fine, light, highly emollient cream in liquid form that "spreads in a cool film over the face." The oils it contains are quickly absorbed to smooth out wrinkles and moisturise dry areas, and "there is no nuisance of greasiness or stickiness on face or pillow." The Lumina beauty masque is used after the skin has been cleansed with Coty instant cleanser. A period of relaxation should follow, while the masque sets (10-12 minutes for a normal skin; 15-20 minutes for an oily skin). The masque is then rinsed off with lukewarm water.

MANUFACTURERS' ACTIVITIES

Training in Shopmanship.—Assistants in pharmacies in the Enfield and Southgate areas of Middlesex recently attended (and were not too greatly inhibited by the presence of a few proprietor pharmacists) a one-evening lecture-demonstration course which William R. Warner & Co., Eastleigh, Hants, organised as one of a number that are being staged in various parts of the country. Film-strips alternated with

A Cream to Mask Spots.—To "beat that spot" Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., Brighton, Sussex, have produced a new speciality Vanispor, described as an effective, greaseless, quick-drying facial cream. Vanispor, "cosmetically acceptable for the treatment of acne and skin blemishes," is sent out in a counter display pack and the cartoned tube is available "under your own name."

SUNDRIES

A New Range of Aerosols.—Airwick, Ltd., Slough, Bucks, one of the Horlicks group of companies, announce that they are issuing, from January 1, a new "tall eight" range of pressurised air fresheners, fly killer and moth-proofer at prices unchanged from the previous packs. The air fresheners are entitled natural, floral springtime and alpine mists.



NEW PACKS: Left, the new "tall eight" fly-killer and moth-proofer aerosols of Airwick, Ltd., Slough, Bucks, Right, new presentation for "gold label" Vincarnis to emphasise the "image" of gold implied in the title. An important link with tradition has been retained in the pink signature seal over the top of the bottle. Show material depicting the bottle in full colour is being distributed in every 1 doz. cartons of large bottles. The product may be sold only by wine-licence holders.

talks by an expert and attractive hostess (Miss D. Oakes), the subjects covered including pharmacy's origins and evolution, shop routines, service to customers, the elements of display, companion sales, etc., winding up with a brief introduction to Messrs. Warner's medicinal products. The presentation was given a lively and personal turn by being hinged upon an imaginary assistant Miss Biggs, who began by doing all the wrong things, but gradually trained herself, with colleagues' help, to become efficient.



HOSTESS AND "HEROINE": Miss D. Oakes gives instruction-cum-entertainment to pharmacy assistants, who discern in the cut-out "Hannah Biggs" at her side, the horrid example of all the things they must train themselves not to do when handling customers.

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

Forced Loan

SIR,—Prescription charges are to be abolished from February 1. From that date we shall have to supply all prescriptions without this payment on account—a payment that approximates to 25 per cent. of the total value of the prescriptions. As that amount will be outstanding for an average period of two months, this means that we are being forced to lend the Government permanently 50 per cent. of a month's dispensing cheque. I trust—no, I wish I could say I trust, but rather, despairingly, I hope that the Contractors' Committee has already dealt with this matter as they should have done.

C. R. THEWLIS,
Middlesbrough

Discipline for a "Fester"

SIR,—Recent letters in your columns serve to emphasise the weakness of the Pharmaceutical Society, to wit, the lack of an effective disciplinary committee to deal with cut prices, dispensing, supermarketing and other blatant breaches of ethics that appear to be increasing in all directions. There are bodies corporate that have consistently upheld the true evaluation of pharmacy in spite of severe provocation, but for years and years the writer has had the experience at branch meetings of hearing the phrase "my company," usually in opposition to the otherwise unanimous vote of the Branch on some contentious problem. When will this fester be exorcised from our midst?

G. G. DODSLEY,
Jersey

"No Restrictions on Pharmacists"

SIR,—The year 1965 will herald the introduction of the increased retention and premises fees, which are not expected to be received kindly by all members of our Society. However, the members of the Benevolent and Birdsgrove House Committees very much hope that, because of these increased fees, no member will feel tempted to cease to support our Benevolent Fund. The fees received will in no way help the distressed pharmacist, the widows, orphans, dependents or Birdsgrove House, all of which will cost more to maintain. It is for this reason that we appeal to all members of the Society to continue or commence to give generously. We place "no restrictions on pharmacists" so far as their donations are concerned, and we wish all our donors and recipients a Happy New Year.

T. HESELTINE, *Chairman*,
Benevolent and Birdsgrove House
Committees, Pharmaceutical Society,
of Great Britain,
London, W.C.1

Indelible Memory

SIR,—To all the numerous old students of the School of Pharmacy at Sunderland, and others, who so generously subscribed to the presentation made to me on my retirement from teaching, I wish to express my sincere

thanks. I was deeply touched by the number of old students who attended the function, especially those who travelled far to be present. The night of Wednesday, November 25, 1964, was, to me, an unforgettable occasion.

W. NIXON,
Sunderland

A Task for All

SIR,—Recently we have seen two events which, though distant from one another, yet have a link. The solidarity of the railwaymen's union in obtaining a 9 per cent. wage increase from an insolvent national undertaking against a Government desire to keep wages in line with a gross national profit of 2½ per cent. and the birth of the Salaried Pharmacists' Union. Sired by the "elder statesmen" and the young filly National Association of Salaried Pharmacists with the benevolent appraisal of the National Pharmaceutical Union and the Pharmaceutical Society. After all the vicissitudes of the two "parents," this could be a lusty infant, filling a want in the profession, the aim: "The promotion of the status and economic well-being of the pharmacist as an essential member of the community." The study of economics and consequently economic well-being have at last been given the place they deserve. The Pharmaceutical Society is certainly taking a much-longed-for interest in this sphere, stimulated by the controversy that led to the interest in the National Health Service negotiations. May it continue to do so and take even greater interest, supplementing the vast amount of spade work by the National Pharmaceutical Union on the modernisation of premises, staff training and merchandising to create a better image. And may the N.P.U. be armed to face the greater economic conflicts ahead arising from the discontinuance of resale price maintenance. May the creation of the Institute

of Pharmacy Management also stimulate greater interest in the economics of pharmacy. The employee pharmacists, whether in the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers (mainly for company or Co-operative personnel) or the new S.P.U. for the professional pharmacist, whether in retail or not, all have their part to play in the "revolution or evolution" facing pharmacy. (It is hoped that many of the pharmacists who cannot be happy or find a place in the non-professional union will find it in the S.P.U.). There are many problems ahead: the new Medicines Bill which is already casting its first shadows—the five-day working week—the proposed alterations to the Sunday Trading Act, the competition from repeal of R.P.M. We had an object lesson in solidarity at the time of the agitation and pressure on Parliament with R.P.M. All sections of pharmacy have a part to play in the paths ahead. Let us not waste our ammunition and time in fruitless controversy or internecine warfare. The attack and pressure is from outside, whether on general practice, hospital or industrial pharmacy, and the attack on one section affects all. Let us all work for the status and economic well-being of our profession—pharmacy.

MERVYN MADGE,
Plymouth

PRESCRIPTION POSER

"TRY this one," writes a Middlesex pharmacist:—

R
Cp. Ll 53
T.C.D.
(60)

BRANCH EVENTS

HOUNSLOW

Pharmacy in Spain

INTRODUCING a branch member (Mr. R. M. Howitt) as speaker at a meeting of the Hounslow Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society recently, MR. S. G. DAVIS (chairman) said he had visited Mr. Howitt in Madrid on various occasions. Mr. Howitt began his talk (title: "Pharmacy in Spain") with a brief account of the ethnography of the peninsula, following successive invasions from Europe and Africa, and against that background, outlined the story of pharmacy from 949 A.D. (the year in which Abd-al-Raman III received a copy of Dioscorides' work on medicinal herbs). He dealt with pharmacy's development in Muslim and Christian Spain, the founding of apothecaries' associations, recognition of pharmacy in 1650 as a scientific art

equal to medicine, and the achievement of professional status, relating them to concurrent events in Spanish history and to pharmaceutical legislation from 1272 to the present day. All stages in the manufacture, distribution and sale of medicines are now, he said, controlled by pharmacists, and Mr. Howitt described the functions of the General Council of Pharmacists' Associations, the provincial associations and pharmacists' Co-operatives, and the conditions of employment in public service, industrial, wholesale, hospital and retail pharmacy. He gave a detailed account of dispensing and the health service, with the reasons for limiting pharmacies and wholesalers. He also showed a colour film, "Old and New Castile," which revealed the scenic beauty, and the Roman, Visigoth, Arab and modern architecture of central and other parts of Spain.



The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

ESTABLISHED 1859

Published weekly at

28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 6565

Tighter Control Over Drug Standards

A CHANGE in outlook towards the testing of drugs for impurities, stability, etc., is presaged in a memorandum prepared by the Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences of the Pharmaceutical Society and sent for comment to a number of organisations (see p. 10). The science committee (pharmaceutical analysis) of the Department has been discussing the design of specifications as set out in the current British Pharmacopœia and British Pharmaceutical Codex and has formulated ideas for the future. The Committee's work has shown the need to apply a more critical approach to specifications for all drugs, and it is recommended that future drug standards should include tests for all the impurities that might be introduced during manufacturing processes.

The new attitude is due to the application of new analytical techniques revealing that some drugs contain impurities—"many unsuspected"—that have undesirable pharmacological effects. Current quantitative methods of assay would, however, yield results indicating that the drugs were satisfactory. The Committee also state that it may be necessary to make the disclosure of manufacturing details a legal requirement.

It is appropriate that a reappraisal of the official specifications should be taking place now that the new analytical procedures have become effective techniques.

It is also essential that drugs should have set for them standards that are unequivocal and appropriate in the light of modern science. Innovation has been readily applied in the pharmaceutical industry in respect of pharmacological and pharmaceutical science. We see in the new approach an extension of that procedure.

However, there are problems that have to be overcome before the compilers of the official monographs can expect the wholehearted assistance of those in the industry who are concerned with the research and development of therapeutic agents.

On more than one occasion a manufacturer has introduced an effective preparation and later "official" compilers have published a formula that appears to be a direct copy.

Furthermore, no manufacturer who has supported research and development teams can be expected to be willing to pass on technical "know-how" for world-wide publication so that competitors in territories that either ignore or do not subscribe to patent conventions can achieve his standards at the mere cost of a publication. Possibly what is wanted is a new look at the procedures for the preparation of B.P. and B.P.C. mono-

graphs for new therapeutic compounds, bearing in mind that the Dunlop Committee now has the task of approving new compounds and *inter alia* their specifications under a routine that ensures that confidential information is treated confidentially.

Research for Industrial Development

RECOGNITION of the value of the National Research Development Corporation in promoting industrial innovation and development has grown in parallel with the expanding activities of that body. The Corporation's recently published report and statement of accounts for the year ended June 30, 1964 (H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 3d.) show that the record number of thirty new development projects were sponsored by the Corporation during the year. They represent an initial total investment of something over £750,000, and altogether the Corporation, which was set up by the Board of Trade in 1948, is currently supporting about sixty development projects. Forward contractual commitments, including those involved in associate and subsidiary companies of the Corporation, account for £1,365,000. Over one-third of the projects are being carried forward as joint ventures with industry. The new projects range widely from new antibiotics to a floating breakwater, photo typesetting machines and a vegetable harvester (see p. 4). Within their sphere, pharmaceutical manufacturers have continued to collaborate in the Corporation's activities, and pharmacists have recently been made aware of the substantial research and development programmes in, for example, the clinical evaluation of cephalosporin-C type compounds, which resulted in the development and marketing of products by the Corporation's licensees. In other spheres of activity commercial results may be further in the future, but the work that has been undertaken is of fundamental interest and no less promising of eventual concrete results. There have, it is true, been occasions when the Corporation has had to terminate its financial support because the technical problems involved proved too great for the probable return. Two examples have been the efforts to isolate antihistamine substances from blood and to isolate, purify and characterise a pituitary hormone concerned with the metabolism of fat. On the other hand, work is still current in some difficult spheres, such as that concerned with finding a successful common cold vaccine and that on interferon. The hope with the antihistaminic substances from blood, from which the work on which the Corporation has had to withdraw its support, was that a potentially interested pharmaceutical company would contribute additional exploratory work. Not all the development projects are highly technical in their character, and the incontinence device mentioned in the report is understood to be relatively simple — the outcome of a radically new approach to that distressing problem.

All told, the Corporation is carrying out well its function of developing and exploiting inventions resulting from research over a wide field. Continued expansion of its activities will be of benefit not only to those who are concerned with the individual projects but to the economic well being of the country as a whole. The report states that the increase in the number of potential development projects submitted during the year was remarkable, and that over 100 projects were still under consideration at the end of the year under review. An

important feature has been that half of the projects came from industry. Altogether the Corporation has over 600 licence agreements with industry and collected £266,840 in royalties during the year. In future years, as the work of the Corporation expands, that figure should be exceeded and possibly even further augmented by sums from abroad.

Year-book Users Please Note

SINCE those far-off days in early October 1964 when the production schedule of the *C. & D. Diary & Year-book*, 1965, would permit no further amendments to its printed matter, a number of omissions and errors have come to light. Those users who would like to amend their copies to include the latest corrected information should therefore note the following:—

In "Salaries of Hospital Pharmacists" (p. 232) the first line in the first table has been duplicated. The rates for "Pharmacist" should read £761, £793, £824, £898, £935, £977, £1,019.

From the list of Branches of the Pharmaceutical Society (p. 259) the entry "Lowestoft and Yarmouth" should be deleted and on p. 258 the following should be inserted:—

GREAT YARMOUTH AND LOWESTOFT. R. S. Dyer, 106 Pier Plain, Gorleston-on-Sea. 839. *Chairman*, D. G. Hayden.

Under MEDWAY AND DISTRICT the address of the secretary (Mr. C. Williams) should be altered to 61 Bryant Road, Strood.

In the list of Associations the address of the secretary of the Enfield and District Chemists' Association should be altered to 78 Crest Drive. The words "*Chairman*, D. Shaw" should be deleted and "*President*, J. Soulsby" inserted.

In the list of National Pharmaceutical Union Branches (p. 262), "Oldham" should replace "Olham."

In the list of Hospital Group and Chief Pharmacists (p. 278), under "SHEFFIELD, *Lodge Moor*" should be added the telephone number of the Chief Pharmacist (W. Mott), namely Sheffield 33941, extension 300.

In the Trade Directory (pp. 41-72) certain entries require amending:—

GIBSON, ROBERT, & SONS, LTD. The company's address is now Seymour Road, Leyton, London, E.10 (telephone: Leytonstone 3334).

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD., *pharmaceutical division*. The company's telephone number is now Alderley Edge 2828; telegraphic address: Avlontex, Macclesfield.

UNICHEM, LTD. The company's dépôt at Poole Road, Nuneaton, Warwicks, is not a branch of Unichem (Northern), Ltd.; Unichem Northern's only branch is at 1 Howarth Place, Leeds, 7.

In the Buyers Guide section (pp. 75-178), for the product Artra (skin tone cream) the suppliers are listed as Hornes Dispensing Chemists, Ltd., Manchester. We have been asked to point out that the sole United Kingdom agency for the product and for all the "white cosmetic" products is held by Phils Drug Stores (Wholesale), Ltd., 187 Railway Approach, Shepherds Bush, London, W.12. For Ferrol compound (Hornes Dispensing Chemists, Ltd., Manchester, listed as suppliers) the sole United Kingdom import agents are James Hardcastle & Co., chemists' wholesalers, 430-34 Edgware Road, London, W.2.

The intended entries of Grey Owl Laboratories, Ltd., Kingswood, Bristol, were inadvertently omitted. The company's name should appear under the following headings:—Wine yeasts, beer yeasts, wine-making ingredients, wine-making apparatus, liqueur flavours, beer-making ingredients.

NEW BOOKS

Introduction to Chemical Pharmacology

R. B. BARLOW, *Methuen & Co., Ltd.*, 11 New Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4. 9½ × 6 in. Pp. x + 452. 84s.

THIS is the second edition of a book first published in 1955 and the text has been almost completely re-written by the author. Its first aim is to instruct chemists in the problems of pharmacology but it will also be of value in helping pharmacologists to understand the chemistry upon which their work is based. After an introduction to quantitative methods, chapters are devoted to the actions of drugs at various sites in the nervous pathways and to drugs affecting histamine receptors. Each deals with the relation between chemical structure and biological activity of the drugs concerned. There are 36-pp. of references to other works and original papers and an appendix giving an elementary account of body mechanisms, particularly the nervous system.

Advances in Pharmaceutical Sciences, Volume 1

H. S. BEAN, A. H. BECKET and J. E. CARLESS (editors), *Academic Press Inc. (London), Ltd.*, Berkeley Square House, London, W.1. 9 × 6 in. Pp. xi + 334. 75s.

THE aim of this new series is to bring together information about advances in pharmaceuticals, much of which currently appears in journals having no obvious connection with pharmacy. Topics expected to be considered include the physical aspects of pharmaceuticals, pharmaceutical microbiology and the influence of formulation on product stability and efficiency. Each article will, it is promised, be written by an expert in the field whose function will be to provide an appraisal of the subject rather than an abstraction from the literature. In this first edition, the topics are rheology, solubility systems containing surface-active agents, preservation of emulsions against microbial attack, and contemporary trends in heat sterilisation.

A Review of Colonial Research 1940-1960

SIR CHARLES JEFFRIES (editor), *H.M. Stationery Office*, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. 9½ × 6 in. Pp. 238. 21s.

ALTHOUGH on a modest scale by today's standards, the research work carried out by Great Britain before the passing of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act in 1960 brought results of which the country may be proud. In this survey the historical side is dealt with in Part I, while Part II, occupying about three-quarters of the book, is devoted to special reports recording work done in such fields as health and medicine, animal health, pesticides, plant and animal products, etc., upon which a total of £261 millions was paid by the British Treasury between the introduction of the Act and 1962. The chapter dealing with health and medicines outlines the incidence of all the major tropical diseases and mentions tests with various drugs that have proved of value. Animal health is similarly dealt with.

A PHARMACIST'S ANTHOLOGY VIRTUES OF MUSTARD PLASTERS

From S. Baring-Gould's "Early Reminiscences, 1834-64"

I HAVE no doubt that I was feeling the after-effects of the attack of whooping-cough, for on one occasion I was struck down with pleurisy, could hardly breathe, and suffered acutely in my lungs. However, I was speedily relieved by the applications of a mustard poultice, to which I felt such gratitude that when it was taken off I asked my mother to let me kiss it. Over-familiarity, however, interferes with ardour of affection, and the frequency with which my skin was made acquainted with mustard poultices made me cool towards them. I had them not only applied to my chest and to my back, but also on one occasion behind and below my ears. There the poultice was kept on so long that when removed it carried off my skin with it, and the fresh growth was brown as the hide of a West Indian.

FIGURES IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL WORLD

AT a time when rural pharmacy and the welfare of rural pharmacists are very much in the foreground of National Pharmaceutical Union policy and action a rural pharmacist is chairman of the Union. Mr. J. O. Bond, M.P.S., qualified in 1936 and acquired a pharmacy at Somerton, Somerset (population around 2,075) within a year of qualifying. By 1940 he had embarked on an expansion that was to make him by 1962 the proprietor of a total of eight pharmacies, all within a radius of twenty-five miles of Somerton. The successive acquisitions were at Ilchester (1940), Langport (1943), Ilminster (1944), Castle Cary (1947), Burnham (1951), Glastonbury (1962) and Bridgwater (1962). That record of development demonstrates at one and the same time the extent of Mr. Bond's stake in his own particular branch of pharmacy and the high degree of business acumen which he has placed at the service of his N.P.U. colleagues.

Determinedly a countryman with scant love of towns, Mr. Bond is almost as exclusively a champion of one county, his native Somerset, in which he was educated and served his apprenticeship, and in which all his pharmacies are located. With never any intention of joining his brothers in the business in agricultural merchanting their father had founded, he chose dentistry as his intended career, but, being unsuccessful in obtaining the requisite number of Higher School Certificate subject passes, transferred to pharmacy as the nearest to his choice of calling that it lay within his power to enter. So in 1931 he went into an indentured apprenticeship in the pharmacy of Farquharson (Glastonbury) Ltd., working under the pharmacist-in-charge, Miss P. M. McTavish (an ex-student of the Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh) who today, in a happy reshuffle of rôles, has been for ten years in his own employ at the Somerton pharmacy. Although Mr. Bond himself received his education at a school (Sexey's at Bruton) noted for the number of its students who have obtained science scholarships at universities, it was not from Sexey's that he gained a liking for pharmacy or any special qualification for entering it, since, as he says, he "only just scraped through" the School Certificate examination. His apprenticeship was of three years' duration, and in 1934 he enrolled at the school of pharmacy at Bristol, at that time under the late Mr. D. J. Williams, and qualified in 1936.

His aim was proprietorship, and the opportunity came soon. After only a few months as manager of a pharmacy at Paulton, he learned that the pharmacy of W. G. Smedley, Somerset, was to be put on the market by Mr. Smedley's widow. He made a bid for it and, with financial assistance from his father, was successful. In 1940 he converted the business into a limited company and purchased his second pharmacy, that at Ilchester. His fellow pharmacists began to take note of his progress and decided that he would represent them effectively on the county Pharmaceutical Commit-



MR. J. O. BOND

tee. In consequence he was voted first to membership in 1948, then, in 1954, to vice-chairmanship. After three years in that office he became (by ballot)—and has remained—the Committee's chairman. Until 1959 he declined office in the local N.P.U. branch, but in that year allowed himself to be elected vice-chairman, another office which, like the vice-chairmanship of the Pharmaceutical Society's branch, he continues to hold. In 1959 a vacancy occurred on the N.P.U. Executive through the retirement of Mr. H. ("Jock") Holmes, Torquay, and, encouraged by his friend and colleague, Mr. H. M. Lovell, Weston-super-Mare (secretary of the Somerset County Pharmaceutical Committee), he stood for election. There was another contestant—Mr. E. Neville Booth, Exeter—but in the battle of the counties Somerset came out on top, and Mr. Bond was well started upon a career that brought him to highest office

in the surprisingly short term of five years. The facts speak eloquently of the impression Mr. Bond has made on his colleagues on the Executive. Not only has he made a constructive contribution to its counsels but he has been a good (and relaxed) contact with non-pharmacists on such occasions as visits to the Ministry of Health as a member of delegations. With no special magic of oratory, he is listened to by his fellow N.P.U. members with attention and enjoyment for the actual content of his speeches, which have a habit of including practical steps that may be taken by retail pharmacists to better their status and improve their prospects of prosperity. The rural pharmacists may feel confident that their interests will be well looked after and actively promoted under his chairmanship. He is likely to be equally assiduous in cultivating the interest of the Union as a whole.

HOSPITAL PHARMACY FORUM

A WHOLE AND ITS PARTS

By a HOSPITAL PHARMACIST

THERE are those in hospital pharmacy who think and live in terms of its entity and what they can do to succour the whole, and there are those who think of themselves. So it is with all professions, and provided the latter do not swamp the former, things will proceed to the benefit of the whole. But if the others reach any sort of place of authority and influence, then woe betide the rest! The same problem faces pharmacy as a whole. Often it has been said that the profession is a collection of individuals—but no profession can afford individuals who seek self-effacement at the expense of their colleagues, and no profession can allow of it. At all times the whole must come before the individual, and what is in the best interests of the whole must, with tolerance and forbearance, come before what is best for the individual, and no one can opt out of this and say it does not apply to him! Too often has the whole suffered because of the doings of individuals, and too often the plea has been individualism!—but too late. No one is more equal than anyone else, and whilst regimentation may not be liked, to achieve the best—for the whole—every member of the Pharmaceutical Society must be pharmacist and not ego, must see that he does nothing that reflects adversely on the whole, must not set himself up as a sacred cow, and must not achieve advancement at the expense of his colleague. Hospital pharmacy is such a whole, and each of its members must work to the benefit of the whole. In so doing, of course, the individual benefits, but only so long as the whole advances.

The Workers for the Task

We have recently been at the traditional season of goodwill to all men, and at this stage in the century, when hospital pharmacy seems to have reached its nadir, it is vital that all should stand firm on doing the job properly, not allowing those who would wish to take the easy line to prosper. Managements must be made aware of the job that has to be done, but that cannot be done without the people available to do it. Pharmacists must keep continually before their masters that they can only do the job with more people on their staffs. Managements must insist to their Boards that a problem exists that must be solved, and Boards must insist to the Ministry that they can only solve the problem by Ministerial action. The Health Service is a joint effort by a team of doctors, pharmacists, nurses, administrators and ancillaries. At no stage must anyone fall out of line, because if one does the whole is in jeopardy. It is to the team's advantage that a full team should be available, and administrators must strive their utmost to see that that comes about. Rumour has it that some new thinking is taking place within the Ministry concerning pharmacists' salaries. Perhaps what has been said time and time again by those responsible for attempting to seek for pharmacists just reward is at last sinking in, or has some other influence been at work? Other influences there must always be for pharmacists, within the service, are not segregated but a part of the lay staff. Has the administration realised at last that it must have pharmacists, or have pharmacists really made such a nuisance of themselves that the administrative machine has had to do something about it? Whatever it is, pharmacists will look with interest to whatever comes out of the new thinking. Without some new thinking—some sound salary structure, some decent pay for a job well done—there will be no pharmaceutical service in hospitals, and no government, of whatever colour, could wish for that, or could it? Political doctrines could alter set patterns (and what good profits would be available, it may seem, if all the hospital service were contracted out!). No price can be set on

service, and that, above all things, is what hospital pharmacists give to patient, doctor, nurse, and the service as a whole. The pity and tragedy of it is that the pharmacist's price is set at lower than that of officers, 80 per cent. of whom, according to the hushed Lycett Green report, have no formal academic training whatsoever. Let us see in this first month of 1965 whether some of the balance can be redressed.

Organising for an Inevitable Change

The demand for a five-day week seems to be strengthening. Patients are sick and need care and attention seven days a week fifty-two weeks a year. No one in the health services should forget that. All must always realise that staff in all grades must be available some or all of that time. Within that premise it should be possible to provide hours of work that compromise between the need to attend to patients' requirements and the wish of staff for time off. In the ultimate the solution to the problem involves more staff, and management must not boggle at that. To provide an adequate service, and time off, also means that staff must realise that a five-day working week does not mean every Saturday and Sunday off, nor does it mean strict "9 to 5." Sooner or later staff pressure will make it imperative for arrangements to be made for an average five-day week, and Chief Pharmacists ought now to be reviewing their staffing requirements in the light of such a regime, and seeing to it that at least their official establishment allows of such a possibility. Anything is possible given staff and money (or should it be money and staff?). Perhaps the New Year will bring a modicum of both, and a turn of the corner for hospital pharmacy. The sincere wish must be that it should.

NEW FILMS

Hypertension—The Selection of Patients for Treatment

Pfizer, Ltd., Medical film library, Sandwich, Kent.
16-mm. Black and white. Sound. Running time 23 minutes.

THE latest addition to the Pfizer film library deals with factors a physician must consider in deciding on the treatment for a patient with hypertension. The film follows the case history of a sedentary worker with a family history of hypertension, beginning with the first visit to the general practitioner and going on to his treatment in hospital and eventual discharge. Discussions that take place between the consultant and his registrar and students are summarised in a lecture by the consultant.

Stereotactic Surgery and Lung Surgery

Carlo Erba Institute of Therapeutic Research. Available from Fraser Chemicals, Ltd., 88 Lewisham High Street, London, S.E.13. 16 mm. Colour. Sound. Running times: 16 and 25 minutes respectively.

THESE two films, which are aimed primarily at the medical profession, could well be included in a film programme arranged for pharmacists, though their content is, perhaps, less suited to a lay audience. "Stereotactic Surgery" illustrates a method by which, with x-rays and special equipment, an exact place in the endo-cranium can be pinpointed. That allows a needle to be inserted without major traumatic effects to destroy by electro-coagulation a cerebral cell (or cells) which may cure syndromes such as Parkinson's disease or epilepsy. "Lung Surgery" demonstrates the methods of performing the respiratory tests necessary to determine the residual functional capacity of lungs prior to any type of pulmonary resection. It then shows three current surgical techniques used for adenoma, bronchiectasis and removal of a residual tuberculous cavity, the viewer being afforded a clear picture of each operation.

PHARMACY SCHOOL PRIZE-GIVINGS

MANCHESTER

DEPUTISING for Professor K. Bullock, who was ill, at the prize-giving to students of the department of pharmacy, Manchester University, in Manchester recently, DR. C. MELVILLE reported that in 1963-64 there had been 600 applicants for the fifty-four available places. From 172 undergraduates in the department forty-one were proceeding to an honours degree, he reported, "A high proportion which continues to increase." Buildings now acquired by the department of pharmacy cover some 20,000 sq. ft., he continued. Some replanning and re-equipment was necessary but the department hoped to take over next session when branch members would be able to see the new development which would eventually permit of a 40 per cent. increase in intake for the degree course and a substantial increase in post-graduate facilities. Professor H. Brindle (emeritus professor of pharmacy, University of Manchester) presented the prizes as follows:—*First year award*, Mr. F. J. Dale; *second year award*, Miss E. J. Emery; *third year award*, Mr. K. G. Edwards and Mr. R. A. Wain; *fourth year honours award*, Miss K. Ainscow, Miss C. M. Thornley, and Mr. R. B. Longmore; *Miller medal*, Mr. K. G. Edwards. Using the report on the "Man-power Position in British Pharmacy" for comparison of figures in different fields of occupation, Professor Brindle said it was easily seen that, from the students' point of view, opportunities were many and varied. Students should not be obsessed by finance which could so easily cloak opportunity. Rather should they find the appropriate field of occupation. The correct choice, with the necessary diligence would bring both satisfaction and financial reward. MR. LONGMORE expressed the thanks of the students to the donors of the prizes, to the staff of the department and to the Association for their welcome that evening.

LEICESTER

FORTY first year degree students took the London University examination in Forensic Pharmacy in June and all passed, said MR. COLIN GUNN (head of the School of Pharmacy, Leicester College of Technology) at the School's prize-giving ceremony in October 1964. The combined pass for students who took the B.Pharm. Part I examination in June and some who were referred in one practical subject and resat in September was nearly 80 per cent. — about twice the country's average, he continued. In the final examination eight students had obtained second-class honours (one in the upper division) and two passed.

Last session only four diploma students had failed to pass in the two of three subjects necessary before they could proceed to the next year of the course. Fifty-two were successful. Mr. Gunn added that first year degree students took the first diploma examination in September as an insurance against failure in B.Pharm. Part I the following June.

In Part II of the Pharmaceutical Society's Qualifying examination (June and September) the results were as follows:—thirty-two passed in all three subjects, four passed in two subjects and one passed in only one subject. In the Part III (final) examination the results were achieved:—Twenty-four passed in all four subjects, seven passed in three subjects, two passed in one subject, one failed in all four subjects. Fewer students were accepted this year than last but the total number in the school was still somewhat higher at 215. The number of first year degree students was satisfactory. The proportion of overseas students was approximately 15 per cent. Since last prize day several members of staff had left, said Mr. Gunn, namely:—Dr. Block, Mrs. Quinn and Dr. Powell. Mr. Finney would be leaving at the end of term to take up the chair of pharmacology in the University of Kumasi in Ghana. Mr. Northover at present completing a research project under Professor Buttle at London University would be taking Mr. Finney's place.

The activities of the Pharmacy Students' association were many and varied and the association was to be congratulated on its excellent sessional programme. In quoting student achievements, he would be remiss if he did not mention that the pharmacy students were second in the pram race from London to Leicester. To the vote of thanks to the prize donors proposed by the chairman of the Pharmacy Students' association, Mr. Gunn added his personal thanks and particularly to Mrs. Frank Young who had endowed a new prize in memory of her late husband.

Prizes were distributed by Mr. D. Stephenson (formerly head of pharmaceutical development, Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Dartford), as follows:—

LEICESTER AND LEICESTERSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, PRIZES.—*B.Pharm. Course, Second Year*, First prize.—H. R. Hibbert; second prize.—C. J. Smith, Certificates of Honour.—H. R. Hibbert (pharmaceutics); C. J. Smith (pharmacognosy); H. R. Hibbert (pharmaceutical chemistry); R. E. Hickling (practical pharmaceutics); H. R. Hibbert (physiology). *B.Pharm. Course, Third Year prizes*.—Miss C. Rippon (pharmaceutics); B. A. Kanani (pharmaceutical chemistry); Miss V. E. L. Archer (pharmacognosy).

DALMAS, LTD., PRIZES.—*Pharmaceutical Chemist Course, Second Year*, First Prize.—S. D. Brown; Second Prize.—Miss A. Williams, Certificates of honour: S. D. Brown (pharmaceutics); Miss G. M. Averill (physiology); Miss G. M. Averill (pharmaceutical chemistry); Miss A. Williams (pharmacognosy). *Pharmaceutical Chemist Course, First Year*, Certificates of honour.—T. J. Powell and T. J. Relf (pharmaceutics); T. J. Powell (physiology); T. J. Powell (pharmacognosy); P. G. Powell (pharmaceutical chemistry). *B.Pharm. Course, First Year*, Certificates of honour.—J. Wyatt (physiology); J. Wyatt (pharmaceutics); J. Wyatt (pharmacognosy); Miss J. A. Tyler (pharmaceutical chemistry).

BRITISH DRUG HOUSES, LTD., PRIZE.—(Pharmacognosy) shared by Miss A. Williams and C. J. Smith.

GEORGE HANNAM DISPENSING PROFICIENCY TROPHY.—Miss S. M. Fernie.

JOHN RICHARDSON AND CO., LTD., DISPENSING PRIZE.—Miss S. M. Fernie.

UCAL, LTD., ARTHUR YOUNG MEMORIAL PRIZE FOR PUBLIC SPIRIT AND PROGRESS.—C. J. Nicholson.

EVANS MEDICAL PRIZE (pharmaceutics).—Shared by Miss C. Palmer and H. R. Hibbert.

BOOTS PURE DRUG CO., LTD., PRIZES (best first year students).—Shared by Miss B. K. Waller, P. G. Powell and J. Wyatt; (best second year students).—Shared by S. D. Brown and H. R. Hibbert; (best third year students).—Shared by Miss C. Palmer, Miss C. J. Rippon and Miss C. A. Rippon.

PEIZER, LTD., PRIZE (best second year B.Pharm. student).—H. R. Hibbert.

GENATOSAN, LTD., PRIZE (pharmaceutical chemistry).—Second year Ph.C. course, Miss C. Pickering; second year B.Pharm. course, C. J. Smith.

RIKER LABORATORIES, LTD., PRIZE (pharmacology).—Second year Ph.C. course, Miss G. M. Averill; second year B.Pharm. course, H. R. Hibbert.

SMITH & NEPHEW LABORATORIES, LTD., PRIZE (practical pharmaceutics).—Shared by Miss Celia Rippon and C. F. Howard.

E. H. BUTLER & SON, LTD., PRIZE (history of pharmacy).—Shared by Miss M. Shelley and A. C. C. Tompkins.

FRANK YOUNG MEMORIAL PRIZE (best first year student in pharmaceutical chemistry).—P. H. Grassam.

STURTON'S (CHEMISTS), LTD., PRIZE (forensic pharmacy).—Miss C. C. Jones.

TAHERALI KHANBHAI MEMORIAL PRIZE (best overseas student).—B. A. Kanani.

BELFAST

AWARDS made for the year 1963-64 were:—

C. W. YOUNG SCHOLARSHIP, Miss G. Rose, B.Sc. THEOPHILUS HARPER FOUNDATION, Miss M. E. Maguire, J. A. M. SHAW PRIZE (pharmacognosy), D. Lawson. ULSTER CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION PRIZE (pharmaceutics), N. Dunlop. COUNCIL OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NORTHERN IRELAND PRIZE (best part I student) and U.C.A. PRIZE (physics), F. Burton. EVANS MEDICAL, LTD., PRIZE, Miss E. Calderwood.

BIRMINGHAM

THE following prizes were presented by MR. A. C. CASTLE (solicitor for the Pharmaceutical Society) on October 14, 1964:—

B.Pharm. Course: Third year, HARRY JONES PRIZE, J. E. Slater. *Second year*, EVANS MEDICAL, LTD., PRIZE (pharmaceutics), D. J. Greer. BIRMINGHAM PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION PRIZE, R. J. Buxton.

Pharmaceutical Chemist Qualifying Course: Third year, PEIZER, LTD., PRIZE (course), Miss W. C. Ancombe. TIMOTHY WHITES & TAYLORS, LTD., PRIZE (pharmaceutics), V. K. Portess. RUSHTON PRIZE (course), P. J. Windram. UNITED BIRMINGHAM HOSPITALS' PRIZE (pharmaceutics), M. C. J. Bruton. *Second year*, TIMOTHY WHITES & TAYLORS, LTD., PRIZE (pharmaceutics), W. F. Ryan. BIRMINGHAM PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION PRIZES, A. J. Haywood, D. V. Wilkins (shared) and Miss S. M. Freeman.

First Year Pharmacy, BOOTS PURE DRUG CO., LTD., PRIZE (course), D. W. Harris. TIMOTHY WHITES & TAYLORS, LTD., PRIZE (pharmaceutics), Miss C. E. Nixon. BELLAMY & WAKEFIELD, LTD., PRIZE (pharmaceutics), Miss P. A. Spark.

A PHARMACEUTICAL "BYGONE"



A silver lancet case of about 1820 in the Alton, Hants, museum.

GUIDE TO NEW MEDICAMENTS

Information about proprietary products supplied principally on prescription. Reprints on perforated gummed paper for affixing to index cards are obtainable from the Editor. Notes on the products are given on p. 22.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, January 2, 1965

NEFROLAN tablets

MANUFACTURER: May & Baker, Ltd. DISTRIBUTOR: Pharmaceutical Specialities (May & Baker), Ltd., Dagenham, Essex.

DESCRIPTION: White uncoated tablets marked "Nefrolan" on one side with figures "10" or "25" and with breakline on other. Each contains either 10 or 25 mgm. of chlorthalidone.

INDICATIONS: Hypertension; conditions associated with oedema caused by salt and water retention.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Adrenal insufficiency; renal impairment; severe hepatic disease.

DOSAGE: In hypertension, 10-50 mgm. daily. As a diuretic, 25-100 mgm. daily or on alternate days.

PRECAUTIONS: Should be used with caution in those liable to gout.

HOW SUPPLIED: In containers of twenty-five and 250 tablets (either strength).

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I, S.4B.

FIRST ISSUED: January 1965.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, January 2, 1965

ALUPENT syrup

MANUFACTURER: Boehringer Ingelheim, Ltd., Isleworth House, Great West Road, Isleworth, Middlesex. DISTRIBUTOR: Geigy Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Roundthorn Estate, Wythenshawe, Manchester, 23.

DESCRIPTION: Colourless syrup containing 10 mgm. of orciprenaline (Alupent) in each 5 mls. Bronchodilator.

INDICATIONS: Bronchospasm in asthma, chronic bronchitis and emphysema.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Thyrotoxicosis.

DOSAGE: *Adults*: Two teaspoonfuls; *Children* (6-12 years): one teaspoonful; *Children* (under 6 years) $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful; the doses to be taken four times a day.

PRECAUTIONS: Care should be taken if monoamine-oxidase inhibitors are to be given concurrently.

HOW SUPPLIED: In bottle of 120 mls.

FIRST ISSUED: October 1964.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, January 2, 1965

AUREOCORT spray

MANUFACTURER: Lederle Laboratories Division, Cyanamid of Great Britain, Ltd., Bush House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2.

DESCRIPTION: Spray containing 1 per cent. of chlortetracycline and 0.025 per cent. of triamcinolone acetonide in a propellant base.

INDICATIONS: Treatment of skin diseases where infection and allergy are thought to coexist.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Presence of herpes.

METHOD OF USE: The affected area should be sprayed for one to three seconds at a distance of four to six inches.

SHELF LIFE: Eighteen months.

HOW SUPPLIED: In 60-gm. aerosol pack.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act.

FIRST ISSUED: October 1964.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, January 2, 1965

VASOSULF eye drops

MANUFACTURER: Smith, Miller & Patch, Ltd. DISTRIBUTOR: Fassett & Johnson, Ltd., 86 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1.

DESCRIPTION: An isotonic, aqueous solution containing 15 per cent. of sulphacetamide sodium, 0.2 per cent. of sodium thiosulphate, 0.02 per cent. of methyl paraben and 0.005 per cent. of propyl paraben in water for injection, adjusted to pH 7.3-7.5 with hydrochloric acid.

INDICATIONS: As an antimicrobial agent in many ocular lesions. Prophylaxis following removal of foreign bodies or after abrasive injuries. Acute and chronic conjunctivitis, blepharitis, keratitis, corneal ulcers and styes.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Sensitivity to sulphonamides.

METHOD OF USE: One or two drops should be instilled into the conjunctival sac every one or two hours during the day, less frequently at night.

HOW SUPPLIED: In 5-c.c. Unidrop vial.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I, S.4B.

FIRST ISSUED: January 1965.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, January 2, 1965

INDOCID capsules

MANUFACTURER: Merck Sharp & Dohme, Ltd., Hoddesdon, Herts.

DESCRIPTION: Ivory coloured, opaque capsules, imprinted "MSD 25," each containing 25 mgm. of indomethacin (a yellowish-white powder). Non-steroid anti-inflammatory agent with analgesic and anti-pyretic properties.

INDICATIONS: Rheumatoid arthritis; osteoarthritis; degenerative joint disease of the hip; ankylosing spondylitis; gout; acute musculoskeletal disorders (bursitis, tendinitis, synovitis and tenosynovitis).

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Active peptic ulceration.

DOSAGE: *Indications other than gout*: Initially 25 mgm. two or three times daily, increasing dose in steps of 25 mgm. daily as required. Adequate response is usually obtained with 150 mgm. or less daily. Rarely necessary to exceed 200 mgm. daily. *Gout*: Acute attacks 50 mgm. three times daily until symptoms subside then 25 mgm. twice daily for maintenance therapy. Concomitant administration of a uricosuric agent (e.g. probenecid) is recommended. Indocid should always be taken with food.

SIDE EFFECTS: Headache, sometimes accompanied by dizziness, may occur in early stages of treatment. Mild gastro-intestinal disturbances (anorexia, nausea, diarrhoea) occur infrequently. Peptic ulceration has been reported in a few patients. See *manufacturer's literature*.

PRECAUTIONS: Should be used with caution in patients with a history of peptic ulcer. Not recommended in pregnancy (as with other new drugs).

HOW SUPPLIED: In bottles of thirty, 100 and 500 capsules.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Recommended on prescription only.

FIRST ISSUED: December 1964 (hospitals only). General release early in 1965.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, January 2, 1965

LINCTAVIT linctus

MANUFACTURER: Pharmaceutical Developments, Ltd., 70 Green Street, Forest Gate, London, E.7.

DESCRIPTION: Yellow coloured, orange flavoured suspension, containing in each $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. 4 mgm. of pholcodine, 30 mgm. of ephedrine hydrochloride, 0.024 mls of ext. ipecac liq., 0.5 gm. of paracetamol, 2 mgm. of aneurine hydrochloride, 2 mgm. of riboflavin, 10 mgm. of nicotinamide, and 20 mgm. of ascorbic acid.

INDICATIONS: Coughs, colds, influenza.

DOSAGE: *Adults*, one tablespoonful. *Children* (1-4 years), half to one teaspoonful; (4-12 years), one or two teaspoonfuls. The doses may be repeated every three or four hours.

STORAGE: In a cool, dark place.

HOW SUPPLIED: In bottle of 20 fl. oz.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I, S.7. Recommended on prescription only. FIRST ISSUED: October 1964.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, January 2, 1965

VASOPRED eye drops

MANUFACTURER: Smith, Miller & Patch, Ltd. DISTRIBUTOR: Fassett & Johnson, Ltd., 86 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1.

DESCRIPTION: A buffered, isotonic, aqueous solution containing 0.25 per cent. of prednisolone acetate, 0.125 per cent. of phenylephrine hydrochloride and benzalkonium chloride for maintenance of sterility.

INDICATIONS: Inflammatory and allergic eye disorders not caused by infection, such as allergic conjunctivitis, blepharitis, iritis, iridocyclitis, keratitis and scleritis.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Acute herpes simplex; ocular tuberculosis; vaccinia, varicella and most other viral infections of the cornea and conjunctiva; fungal diseases of the eye; most dendritic ulcers. Should not be used by patients with narrow angle glaucoma. Purulent conjunctivitis, purulent blepharitis, and infectious conditions are contraindications to the use of steroids.

METHOD OF USE: One or two drops should be instilled into the conjunctival sac every hour until improvement occurs. Thereafter one or two drops two to four times daily.

HOW SUPPLIED: In 5-c.c. Unidrop vial. SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act. FIRST ISSUED: January 1965.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, January 2, 1965

FERAVOL F tablets**MANUFACTURER:** Carlton Laboratories (Southern), Ltd., 2 Norfolk Square, Brighton, Sussex.**DESCRIPTION:** Orange coloured, sugar coated tablets, each containing 300 mgm. of ferrous gluconate and 3 mgm. of folic acid. Haematinic.**INDICATIONS:** Anaemias associated with pregnancy, anaemias with folic acid deficiency, including macrocytic anaemias.**CONTRAINDICATIONS:** Sensitivity to iron or folic acid.**DOSAGE:** One tablet should be taken three times a day or as prescribed.**STORAGE:** Should be kept in cool, dry place.**HOW SUPPLIED:** In bottles of 100 and (for hospitals) 1,000.**SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS:** Recommended on prescription only.**FIRST ISSUED:** November 1964.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, January 2, 1965

PSORIDERM bath emulsion**MANUFACTURER:** Dermal Laboratories, Ltd., 99 Baker Street, London, W.1.**DESCRIPTION:** Oil-in-water emulsion containing the equivalent of 40 per cent. crude tar.**INDICATIONS:** Psoriasis and other skin conditions for which coal tar is indicated.**METHOD OF USE:** One or two tablespoonfuls should be added to a standard bath of water or as directed by physician.**HOW SUPPLIED:** In amber bottle of 8 fl. oz.**FIRST ISSUED:** December 1964.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, January 2, 1965

LAEVALOR C**MANUFACTURER:** Calmic, Ltd., Crewe, Ches.**DESCRIPTION:** Golden brown liquid, each 100 mls of which contains 65 gms. of laevulose; 1.3 gms. of ascorbic acid and 60 mgm. of pyridoxine hydrochloride.**INDICATIONS:** Supplement in the treatment of liver intoxications particularly chronic alcoholism, hepatitis and toxæmias of pregnancy.**CONTRAINDICATIONS:** Methyl alcohol intoxication.**DOSAGE:** One tablespoonful (15 mls) should be taken in water or fruit juice two or three times daily, or as prescribed.**PRECAUTIONS:** Caution should be observed in cases of diabetes mellitus.**STORAGE:** In a cool place.**HOW SUPPLIED:** In bottles of 100 and 250 mls.**FIRST ISSUED:** December 1964.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, January 2, 1965

PSORIDERM-S cream**MANUFACTURER:** Dermal Laboratories, Ltd., 99 Baker Street, London, W.1.**DESCRIPTION:** Oil-in-water vanishing cream containing the equivalent of 6 per cent. of crude tar, 0.4 per cent. of lecithin and 2 per cent. of salicylic acid.**INDICATIONS, ETC.:** As for Psoriderm cream.**HOW SUPPLIED:** In amber glass jar of 8 oz.**SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS:** Recommended on prescription only.**FIRST ISSUED:** December 1964.

PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED

From the "Official Journal (Patents),"

December 2, 1964

Pharmaceutical composition for a painless injection of vitamin B₁ or its derivatives, Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd. 980,238.*Process for preparing α -acetoxypropionaldehyde*, Ajinomoto Co., Inc. 980,239.*Process for the production of water-soluble salts of ampicillin*, Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 980,240.*6-Alkyl-steroids*, Organon Laboratories, Ltd. 980,245.*Perfluorinated aromatic heterocyclic compounds*, Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation, 980,248.*N¹-(indol-3-ylmethyl)-N²-alkylhydrazines and processes for making them*, T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd. 980,249.*5-cyclopropylhydantoins*, Imnothera, 980,250.*Piperazine derivatives*, H. Morren, 980,251.*Process for the manufacture of 18-substituted steroids*, CIBA, Ltd. 980,253.*Bacteriostatic compositions*, Monsanto Canada, Ltd., and Ayerst, McKenna & Harrison, Ltd. 980,261.*16 β -amino steroids of the pregnane series and the preparation thereof*, Organon Laboratories, Ltd. 980,265.*Compounds of the yohimbane series*, American Cyanamid Co. 980,267.*Composition intended primarily for the treatment of hypercholesterolaemia*, Egema, 980,276.*Therapeutic compositions*, H. E. J.-M. Meunier, 980,279.*Antibiotic mastitis composition*, Philips Roxane, Inc. 980,282.*Antibiotics and the manufacture thereof*, Upjohn Co. 980,346.*Synthesis of bradykinin*, Sandoz, Ltd. 980,383.*5,6-Dihydro-2 (1H)-pyrazinones and preparations thereof*, Richardson-Merrell, Inc. 980,387.*Quinadine derivatives*, Allen & Hanburys, Ltd. 980,394.*Photographic materials for the silver dyestuff bleaching process*, CIBA, Ltd. 980,399.*Acid salt composed of acetyl glutamic acid and N,N-dimethylaminoethanol-1 and preparation of same*, Intero Fribourg, S.A. 980,436.*Systemic bactericides and fungicides*, Montecatini Soc. Generale per L'Industria Mineraria e Chimica, 980,506.*7-substituted pyrrole (2,3-d) pyrimidines*, Wellcome Foundation, Ltd. 980,515.*Process for producing thickened acidic alkaline or saline aqueous compositions*, Dow Chemical Co. 980,579.*Process for the manufacture of 2-dehydro-emetines*, F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G. 980,591.*Benzoxazepine derivatives and a process for the manufacture thereof*, F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G. 980,592.*Quinazoline derivatives and a process for the manufacture thereof*, F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G. 980,593.*17 α -substituted 3-lower alkoxy-1,3,5 (10)-estratrien-17 β -ol and production thereof*, Shionogi & Co., Ltd. 980,594.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from January 13.

From the "Official Journal (Patents),"

December 9, 1964

Camera loading two films, H. Domnick, 980,661.*Actuator cap for aerosol devices*, P. H. Sagarin, 980,662.*Preparation of esters*, Chemische Werke Witten, G.m.b.H. 980,663.*2-(indol-3-yl)-ethoxyamine and acid addition salts thereof*, T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd. 980,729.*Surface active active ether esters*, Economics Laboratory, Inc. 980,730.*Process for the manufacture of dehydrosteroids*, CIBA, Ltd. 980,746.*Preparation of dextrose liquors*, Corn Products Co. 980,761. *γ -amino-substituted penicillins*, Beecham Research Laboratories, Ltd. 980,777.*Barium sulphide extraction*, Laporte Chemicals, Ltd., 980,812.*Crystallisation of barium hydroxide*, Laporte Chemicals, Ltd. 980,813.*Heptaminol derivative*, Laboratories U.P.S.A. 980,828.*Diazepine and thiazepine compounds*, A. Wander, S.A. 980,853.*5-acetyloxuracils*, Wellcome Foundation, Ltd. 980,854.*Pouches for containing liquid*, Robinson Waxed Paper Co., Ltd. 980,859.*Condensation products of tetracyclines, preparations containing them and process for preparing them*, Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G. 980,878.*Electrophotographic materials*, Gevaert Photo-Producten, N.V. 980,879-80.*Benzothiadiazine compounds*, Merck & Co., Inc. 980,883.*6-methyl- and 1,6-dimethylergoline I derivatives*, Soc. Farmaceutici Italia, 980,898.*Tableting machines*, O. Kruse, 980,940.*Hypodermic needles*, B.D. Laboratories, Inc. 981,009.*Process for the preparation of stable and non-hygroscopic addition salts of 3-dialkyl-amino-alkoxy-carbonyl-pyridines*, P. L. Couturier, 981,033.*Recording of stationary optical images*, Zeiss Ikon, A.G. 981,034.*Phenolic antioxidants*, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. 981,043.*Hexahydro - 4aH - 8,9c - iminethanophenanthro-(4,5-b,c,d)-furan-derivatives*, The British Drug Houses, Ltd. 981,046.*Animal feedstuffs*, Pfizer, Ltd. 981,051.*Method of seasoning foodstuffs*, Yoshitomi Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd. 981,054.*Surgical cushion pads*, School Mfg. Co., Ltd. 981,084.*Pharmaceutical compositions containing quaternary ammonium compounds*, Wellcome Foundation, Ltd. 981,092.*Quaternary ammonium compounds, their preparation and pharmaceutical compositions containing them*, Wellcome Foundation, Ltd. 981,093.*Substituted 2-p-aminobenzene-sulphonamido-pyrazine*, Soc. Farmaceutici Italia, 981,096.*Pyrazine derivatives*, Soc. Farmaceutici Italia, 981,097.*Motion picture cameras*, Narodni Podnik Meopta, 981,101.*Fungicidal compositions*, Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 981,107.*Process for the preparation of nitriles*, Armour Chemical Industries, Ltd. 981,123.*Method of producing glutamine by fermentation process*, Kyowa Hakko Kogyo Co., Ltd. 981,132.*Preparation of unsaturated aldehydes*, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 981,134.*Pharmaceutical formulation for the treatment of dermatophytoses*, Licencia Talalmanyoket Eric-kesito Vallalat, 981,144.*4-hydroxytryptamine esters*, Westminster Bank, Ltd. 981,192.*Compounds of the vitamin A series*, Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken, N.V. 981,194.*Controlled degradation of phosphonic acid links in deoxyribonucleic acid*, Collaborative Research, Inc. 981,197.*Light sensitive material*, Gevaert Photo-Producten, N.V. 981,198.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from January 20.

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers, or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, DECEMBER 30, 1964: Although stocks of many commodities are at a low level the markets do not expect any great change in consumer buying in the early part of the New Year, owing to the high bank rate and uncertainties about the Government's promised Corporation Tax.

Prices in all sections have been largely unchanged from former levels. Among the few alterations were CELERY SEED which advanced a further 30s. per cwt. on the spot and by 15s. for shipment. Brazilian MENTHOL eased by sixpence per lb. on the spot through lack of interest but the forward position was unchanged. TRAGACANTH was down by £5 a cwt. while other GUMS maintained their former levels. SENNA showed no noticeable changes; shipments of Tinnevely material during November 1964 from Tuticorin were as follows:—

	U.K.	U.S.	EUROPE.
SENNA	tons	tons	tons
LEAVES	—	39	113
PODS	—	—	64

Apart from a marginal reduction in the forward price of LEMONGRASS OIL, ESSENTIAL OIL values were mainly repeated.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS were also unchanged excepting CITRIC ACID which, as previously intimated, was due to be reduced on January 1. The new schedules show reductions ranging from 4s. a cwt. in the case of 1-cwt. lots to 7s. a cwt. for orders of 1 ton.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

AMMONIUM ACETATE. — Kegs (70-kilos). B.P.C. 1949, 8s. 1d. per kilo. SOLUTION, strong, 3s. 6d. kilo.

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE.—B.P. powder £54 10s. per ton; CARBONATE, £83 10s. for lump and £87 10s. for powder. All in 1-cwt. free kegs.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.—50-kilo lots pure powder, 2s. 1d. per kilo.

AMMONIUM NITRATE.—Crystals, 1s. 8d. per kilo in 50-kilo lots.

AMMONIUM SULPHATE.—50-kilo lots, 2s. per kilo for B.P.C. 1934 grade.

BROMIDES.—Crystals (per lb.):—

	1 cwt.	5 cwt.
	s. d.	s. d.
POTASSIUM	2 6	2 5
SODIUM	2 6	2 5
AMMONIUM	2 10	2 8½

Powder is three-halfpence per lb. more, packages free, carriage paid terms.

CALCIUM CARBONATE.—B.P. light precipitated powder, 1-ton lots, £37 10s. per ton in free bags, ex works.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE. — B.P.C. granulated, 1s. 2d. per lb. for 5-cwt. lots.

CALCIUM GLUCONATE. — 10s. 6d. to 12s. per lb., as to quantity.

CALCIUM PHOSPHATE.—B.P.C. is 1s. 5d. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots and 1s. 4d. for 5-cwt.

CHALK.—Prepared powder B.P., £22 per ton for minimum 1-ton ex works.

CHLORAL HYDRATE. — One-cwt. lots quoted at 4s. 3d. per lb.

CHLOROCRESOL.—Pharmaceutical quality, 7s. 7d. per lb. (1-cwt. lots).

CHLOROFORM. — 35-litre lots in winchesters, B.P., 11s. 5½d. per litre; in drums, 10s. 7d.; 175-litre lots, 11s. and 10s. 1½d.

CREOSOTE.—B.P.C., 1959, ex beechwood, 100 kilos, 15s. per kilo; 500 kilos, 14s. 6d.

CRESOL.—B.P. quality, 7s. 9d. per gall. in 5-gall. lots.

DICOPHANE. (DDT). — One-ton lots, 70–74 per cent., 2s. 3d. per lb.

DIGOXIN.—100-gm. lots, 50s. per gm.

EMETINE. — One-kilo lots HYDROCHLORIDE, 11,431s. per kilo.—BISMUTH IODIDE, 4,952s. per kilo.

ETHER. — Per lb. in winchesters: B.P. TECHNICAL, B.S.S., 5-cwt., 2s. 9d.; (4s. 4d. per litre). In drums the price is 2s. 1d. per lb. ANÆSTHETIC, B.P., 6-cwt. 3s. 11½d.; 10-cwt., 3s. 7½d.

FORMALDEHYDE.—B.P. solutions, 5-drum lots, 690s. per ton, delivered.

GLUCOSE. — Medicinal, B.P., POWDER, 73s. per cwt., delivered in 1-ton lots. LIQUID, bulk, 54s. 6d.; in drums, 58s. for same quantity. Supplies scarce.

GLYCEROPHOSPHATES. — Per kilo in 50-kilo lots: CALCIUM, B.P.C., 28s. 2d.; IRON, B.P.C., 33s. 7d.; MAGNESIUM, B.P.C., 35s. 5d.; MANGANESE, N.F.X., 49s. 7d.; POTASSIUM, 50 per cent., B.P.C., 8s. 6d.; SODIUM 50 per cent., B.P.C., 5s. 11d. and powder, B.P.C. 1949, 18s. 8d.; GLYCEROPHOSPHORIC ACID, 20 per cent., 10s. 8d.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE.—For 27.5 per cent. by weight, £115 per ton; 35 per cent., £138.

HYDROQUINONE.—One-cwt. lots, 10s. per lb.; 1-ton 8s. 6d.

METHYL PHENOBARBITONE. — B.P.C., 78s. per kilo for less than 25-kilo lots.

METHYL SALICYLATE. — Five-ton lots, 3s. 2d. per lb.; 1-ton, 3s. 2½d.; 10-cwt., 3s. 3d.; 5-cwt., 3s. 6d.; 1-cwt., 3s. 8d.

METHYL TESTOSTERONE. — Per kilo, £95.

NARCOTINE. — ALKALOID and HYDROCHLORIDE, 12s. 6d. per oz. (440s. 6d. kilo) for under 35-oz. lots.

PARACETAMOL. — One-ton lots, 10s. 2d. per lb.

PENICILLIN. — SODIUM, POTASSIUM, or PROCAINE, 6d. per mega unit.

PHENACETIN.—B.P. one-ton lots, 6s. 3d. per lb.; 1-cwt., 6s. 9d.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN.—One-cwt. 9s. per lb.

PHYSOSTIGMINE.—Per oz. for 4-oz. lots: ALKALOID 476s.; SALICYLATE, 321s.; SULPHATE, 411s.

POTASH SULPHURATED. — Lump, B.P.C. 1959, 6s. 11d. per kilo in 50-kilo drums.

POTASSIUM ACETATE. — (Per lb.) 1-cwt. lots, 3s.; 5-cwt., 2s. 8d.; 10-cwt., 2s. 6d.

POTASSIUM BICARBONATE.—B.P. powder, 110s. per cwt. 1–4-cwt. lots and 105s. per cwt. for 5-cwt. and over.

POTASSIUM BROMATE. — In 5-cwt. lots, 5s. 3d. per lb.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE. — 50-kilo kegs, 5s. 1d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE. — 50-kilo cases, 5s. 6d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE. — Pure. 50-kilo sacks, 3s. 4d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE. — Pellets, B.P., 8s. 9½d. per kilo; sticks, 13s.; technical flake, 4s. All 50-kilo lots.

POTASSIUM 8-HYDROXYQUINOLINE SULPHATE.—1-kilo is 55s. per kilo.

POTASSIUM METABISULPHITE. — Crystals, 50-kilo kegs, 3s. 4d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM NITRATE. — Pure in 50-kilo sacks, 2s. 1d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE. — B.P. in 1-cwt. lots, 2s. 0½d. per lb. Technical 218s. 6d. per cwt.; 1-ton lots, quoted at 207s. per cwt.

POTASSIUM PHOSPHATE. — B.P.C. 1949, 50-kilo kegs of POWDER, 8s. 3d. per kilo; GRANULAR, 8s. 9d.

POTASSIUM QUADROXALATE. — One-cwt., 3s. 6d. per lb.

POTASSIUM SULPHATE. — B.P.C. '49, 1s. 2d. per lb.

POTASSIUM THIOCYANATE. — 50-kilo lots, 11s. 6d. per kilo in kegs.

SODIUM ACETATE.—B.P.C. 1949, 50-kilos, 4s. 0½d. per kilo.

SODIUM BENZOATE. — One-ton lots, 2s. 7½d. per lb.; 1-cwt., 2s. 9½d.

SODIUM BICARBONATE.—B.P., 1-cwt. bags £19 3s. per ton for 8-ton lots.

SODIUM BROMATE.—50-kilo lots, 8s. 10d. per kilo, 1,000 kilos, 8s. 3d. per kilo.

SODIUM BICARBONATE.—(Per cwt.), B.P.C. exsiccated, 1-cwt., 90s.; 5-cwt., 85s.; 1-ton, 80s.

SODIUM CHLORIDE. — Vacuum dried, 172s. 9d. per ton in paper sacks for 6-ton lots, delivered London.

SODIUM CYCLAMATE. — Fifty-kilo lots offered at 13s. 6d. per kilo in free packages, delivered.

SODIUM FLUORIDE. — B.P.C., 1934, 50-kilo kegs, 8s. 7d. per kilo.

SODIUM HYDROXIDE. — FLAKE, £36 15s. per ton in 8-ton lots, STICKS, B.P., 10s. 10d. per kilo in 5-kilo tin.

SODIUM METABISULPHITE. — B.P. £47 17s. 6d. per ton. Commercial grade less 10s. per ton.

SODIUM NITRITE. — B.P. 50-kilo kegs, 5s. 8d. per kilo.

SODIUM PERBORATE.—(Per ton). TETRAHYDRATE (minimum 10 per cent. available oxygen) £142 5s. in 1-cwt. kegs; £134 15s. in 1-cwt. bags; PERBORATE MONOHYDRATE (minimum 15 per cent. available oxygen) is £309 15s.

SODIUM PERCARBONATE. — (Per ton). £173 15s. in kegs (bags £7 10s. per ton lower) for minimum 12½ per cent. available oxygen.

SODIUM PHOSPHATE. — B.P. crystals, 4s 11d. per kilo; POWDER, 6s. 1d.

SODIUM SALICYLATE. — One-ton lots in bulk, 3s. 9d. per lb.; 5-cwt., 3s. 10d.; 1-cwt., 4s.

SODIUM SULPHATE.—B.P. from £17 10s. per ton as to crystal. B.P. exsiccated about £66 per ton.

SODIUM SULPHITE. — Four-ton lots: Commercial crystals, £27 to £28 10s. as to container; photo. quality; £30 per ton in bags.

SODIUM THIOSULPHATE. — Photographic crystals in paper-lined bags, £37 per ton.

THEOPHYLLINE.—12½-kilo lots; ALKALOID ANHYDROUS, 32s. 3d. per kilo and B.P., 33s. 3d.; AMINOPHYLLINE, 29s. per kilo. 12½ kilos, 31s. per kilo.

ZINC CARBONATE.—One-cwt. lots, 2s. 0½d. per lb.; 1-ton, 1s. 9d.

ZINC CHLORIDE. — B.P.C. 1954, cake, 15s. 5d. per kilo; sticks, 17s. 3d.

ZINC OXIDE.—Two-ton lots, B.P. grade, are now £131 10s. per ton; 1 ton, £132 10s.

ZINC PEROXIDE. — One-cwt. lots of B.P. 5s. 3d. per lb.

ZINC SULPHATE.—B.P., 50 kilos, 3s. 6½d. per kilo.

Crude Drugs

ACONITE. — Spot, Spanish *napellus*, 2s 6d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 4d., c.i.f.

AGAR. — Kobé No. 1, 13s. per lb. in bond; shipment, 12s. 6d., c.i.f. Spanish, 15s. to 15s. 6d., duty paid.

ALOES. — Primes, 265s. per cwt. spot. Shipment, 260s., c.i.f. Curaçao, spot, 265s.; 255s., c.i.f.

ANISE. — Chinese STAR, 160s. per cwt. spot, duty paid; f.a.q. for shipment, 118s., c.i.f.

ARROWROOT. — St. Vincent from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d., as to grade.

BAY.—LEAVES, 1s. 9d. per lb., spot.

BENZONIN.—Sumatra block spot from £19 to £40 per cwt. as to quality.

BUCHU.—Spot is 5s. 6d. per lb. nominal. New crop offers awaited.

CALAMUS. — Root, 100s. per cwt., spot, 87s. 6d., c.i.f.

CAMPHOR. — B.P. powder for shipment, 5s. 8d. per lb., c.i.f.; spot 7s. 6d.

CARDAMOMS. — Aleppy greens, 17s. 6d. per lb. spot.

CASCARA. — Spot, 225s. per cwt.; shipment, 215s., c.i.f.

CHAMOMILE.—Belgian new crop quoted at 19s. per lb., spot; German type, 7s. 6d.

CHERRY BARK. — Thin natural, 2s. 3d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 1d., c.i.f.

CHILLIES. — Zanzibar, spot cleared; shipment, new-crop 250s. per cwt., c.i.f. Mombasa spot, 160s.; shipment, 132s. 6d., c.i.f.

CLOVES. — Zanzibar spot 2s. 10½d. per lb. standard grade; shipment, 2s. 7½d., c.i.f.

COCHINEAL.—Canary Isle silver-grey and black brilliant, 20s. 6d. per lb. Peruvian silver-grey, 16s. per lb., spot nominal.

COCILLANA.—Bark 1s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

ELEMI. — Spot, 1s. 9d. per lb.; shipment: new crop, November–December, 1s. 6d., c.i.f.

GENTIAN.—Root, 210s. per cwt. spot; shipment, 200s., c.i.f.

GUM ACACIA.—Kordofan cleaned sorts, 165s. per cwt. spot; shipment, 154s., c.i.f.

HENNA. — Indian, for December–January shipment, 65s., c.i.f.

HONEY. — (Per cwt.). Australian light amber, spot 130s. to 135s.; forward, 105s. to 110s. and medium amber, spot 112s. to 120s.; forward 95s. to 100s.; Argentine, spot, 120s.; forward, 105s. to 110s.; Canadian, 175s.; Mexican, spot, 120s., forward 110s. to 115s.

IPECACUANHA.—Matto Grosso for shipment, 60s. per lb., c.i.f. and spot from 62s. to 64s., as to test. Colombian, 63s. c.i.f.; spot, 66s. Costa Rican, 79s., c.i.f. and 87s. 6d., spot.

KARAYA. — No. 1 f.a.q. gum, spot, 400s.; No. 2, 335s. per cwt.

KOLA NUTS. — African, 6d. spot and 5d. per lb., c.i.f.

LANOLIN. — ANHYDROUS B.P. is from 1s. 10d. to 2s. 1d. per lb. in 1-oz. lots delivered free drums. Commercial grades from 1s. 8d.

LEMON PEEL. — Spot, 2s. per lb.; partially extracted, 1s. 4d.

LIQUORICE. — Natural root: Russian, 67s. 6d. per cwt.; Anatolian, 57s. 6d.; Anatolian decorticated, 170s. Block juice: Anatolian, 210s. to 220s. per cwt.; Italian stick from 395s. to 460s. per cwt.

LOBELIA.—Dutch scarce on the spot at 7s. 6d. per lb. nominal. Shipment not offering.

MACE.—Who'e pale blade, 14s. 6d. per lb. on the spot. Shipment, 14s., f.o.b.

MENTHOL.—Per lb.). Chinese for shipment, 19s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot, 21s. to 22s. in

bond. Brazilian for shipment, 18s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot, 19s. 6d. to 20s. 6d., in bond.

NUX VOMICA.—Cochin, 80s. per cwt. on the spot; shipment, 65s., c.i.f.

ORANGE PEEL. — Spot: Sweet ribbon, 1s. 8d. per lb.; bitter quarters: West Indian, 10½d.; Spanish, 1s. 9d.

PEPPER.—White Sarawak spot is 3s. to 3s. 2d. per lb.; shipment, 3s. 0½d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak spot in short supply, 2s. 8d. quoted nominal. Shipment, 2s. 7½d., c.i.f. Black Malabar spot, 3s. 3d.; shipment dealer at 352s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

PIMENTO. — Spot quoted at 672s. per cwt., shipment, 600s., f.o.b.

PYRETHRUM. — Extracts — partially de-waxed, 25 per cent. pyrethrins, 69s. to 65s. 6d. per lb.; pale, 82s. 6d. to 79s.; crude oleoresin, 60s. 6d.

QUILLAIA.—For shipment, 100s. per cwt. c.i.f.

SAFFRON. — Mancha superior nominally 350s. to 400s. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA. — Jamaican native red spot, 3s. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 9d., c.i.f. nominal.

SASSAFRAS. — Brazilian is from 2s. 4d. per lb.

SEEDS. — (Per cwt.). ANISE.—Spanish, 240s., duty paid; shipment Cyprian, 195s., c.i.f. CARAWAY.—Dutch, 135s., duty paid. CELERY.—Because of higher shipment prices, Indian spot is now quoted at 200s.; shipment, 190s., c.i.f. CORIANDER.

—Moroccan, 57s. 6d., duty paid; shipment: Moroccan, 45s. 6d., c.i.f. and new crop Rumanian whole seed, 55s., c.i.f. CUMIN.—Firm with small supplies only available. Cyprian, 345s., spot and Moroccan, 350s., duty paid. Indian, 315s., c.i.f. DILL.—Indian, 90s., spot; shipment, 75s., c.i.f. FENNEL.—Chinese, 135s., duty paid; Indian, 175s.; shipment Chinese, 107s. 6d., c.i.f. FENUGREEK. — Moroccan, 48s. 6d., duty paid, shipment, 35s. 6d., c.i.f., paid.

MUSTARD. — English, 47s. 6d. to 80s., according to quality.

SENEGA.—Spot, 19s. 6d. per lb. spot; shipment, 19s., c.i.f.

SENNA. — (Per lb.). Tinnevely LEAVES spot: Prime No. 1, 2s.; prime No. 2, 1s. 8d.; No. 3 f.a.q., 1s. 2d. Shipment: No. 3, 1s., c.i.f. PODS: Tinnevely hand-picked, 2s. 1½d., spot; manufacturing 1s. 4½d.; shipment, 1s., c.i.f. Alexandria PODS: hand-picked cleared; manufacturing, small lots at from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.

SHELLAC.—F.O.T.N. pure, 218s. 6d. per cwt.; Standard No. 1, 238s. 6d.; F.O., from 260s. to 320s.

SLIPPERY ELM BARK. — Spot offered at 3s. 4d. per lb.

SQUILL. — Italian spot, 175s. per cwt.; shipment, 170s., c.i.f. Indian, 75s. per cwt., spot.

STRAMONIUM.—Continental LEAVES 85s. per cwt. spot.

STYRAX.—Spot, 14s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 13s. 6d., c.i.f.

TONQUIN BEANS.—Para spot, 4s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 4s., c.i.f.

TRAGACANTH.—No. 1 ribbon £220 per cwt. No. 2, £210.

TURMERIC. — Madras finger on spot is 155s. per cwt.; shipment, new crop quoted at 135s., c.i.f., for March–April.

VANILLIN.—Rates (per lb.) are now:—5-cwt. lots, 21s. 6d.; 1-cwt., 21s. 9d.; 56-lb., 22s.; small quantities, 22s. 6d.

WAXES. — (Per cwt.): Bees'—Dar-es-Salaam, 455s.; shipment, 430s., c.i.f. Sudanese, spot, 400s., in bond; shipment, 390s., c.i.f. CANDELLILA, spot, 465s.; forward, 460s. landed. CARNAUBA, fatty grey spot, 370s.; shipment, 350s. to 352s. 6d., c.i.f.; prime yellow, spot, 740s.; shipment, 680s., c.i.f.

WITCH HAZEL LEAVES.—Spot quotations are 2s. 2d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 1d., c.i.f.

Essential and Expressed Oils

ALMOND.—Imported sweet oil is 7s. 3d. per lb., spot.

BAY.—West Indian about 25s. per lb. on the spot.

BERGAMOT.—Spot quotations for 38 per cent. oil are 100s. per lb.

BIRCH TAR.—Rectified, 3s. per lb.

BOIS DE ROSE.—Brazilian, spot, 18s. 3d.; shipment, 15s. 9d., c.i.f.

CAMPHOR, WHITE. — Chinese for shipment, 4s. 6d., c.i.f., per kilo.

CITRONELLA. — Ceylon, spot, 6s. 6d.; shipment, 6s. per lb., c.i.f. Formosan, 5s. 6d. in bond; shipment, 5s. 6d., c.i.f. nominal; Chinese, 5s., c.i.f.; spot, 5s. 6d., in bond.

CLOVE.—Madagascar leaf for shipment, 5s. 10d., c.i.f.; spot, 6s. 4½d., in bond. Rectified, 10s. Distilled bud-oil, ENGLISH B.P., 26s. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots.

COD-LIVER. — B.P. in 45 gall. drum is 11s. 6d. per gall. including 30s. deposit on drum. Veterinary is from 9s. 6d. per gall. 25-stone lots. Delivered terms.

CORIANDER.—From 34s. to 45s. per lb., spot, as to origin.

CUBE.—Spot supplies of imported are 86s. per lb.

EUCALYPTUS. — B.P. 70–75 per cent., 7s. per lb.; 80–85 per cent., 7s. 9d.

FENNEL.—Spanish sweet, spot, 18s. per lb.

GERANIUM. — Bourbon, 95s. to 105s., spot.

JUNIPER. — B.P.C. is nominally 30s. per lb. JUNIPER WOOD, from 5s.

LEMONGRASS. — Spot, 9s. per lb.; shipment, 8s., c.i.f.

PALMAROSA.—Shipment, 47s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f.; spot, 55s.

PEPPERMINT. — *Arvensis*: Chinese for shipment, 6s. 9d., c.i.f.; spot, 7s. 3d. Brazilian for shipment, 6s. 9d., c.i.f.; spot, 7s. 9d. *Piperita*: Italian, 48s. to 60s., spot; American from 35s. per lb. as to make.

PETITGRAIN. — Paraguay for shipment, 14s. 3d., c.i.f.; spot, 17s. 6d. per lb.

PIMENTO. — English-distilled berry from 200s. per lb. and imported, 32s. 6d. Rectified leaf, 22s. per lb.

PINE. — *Pumilionis*, 30s. per lb., *sylvestris*, 9s.; *abietis*, 15s.

ROSEMARY. — Spanish, 15s. 6d. per lb., duty paid.

RUE.—Spanish is 22s. 6d. per lb., spot.

SAGE.—Spanish, 20s. per lb., duty paid.

SANDALWOOD.—Mysore, 106s. 6d. per lb. spot. East Indian for shipment, 108s., c.i.f.

SPEARMINT.—American oil on the spot, 32s. per lb.

TANGERINE.—Sicilian best quality about 45s. per lb.

THYME.—From 20s. to 22s. 6d. per lb. as to test.

VETIVERT. — Bourbon spot, 90s. to 100s. per lb.

YLANG YLANG. — Best oil quoted about 135s. per lb.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 29, 1964: Brazilian MENTHOL at \$3.40 a lb., lost the 10 cents it gained in the previous week. SENEGA moved upward by 15 cents to \$2.65 a lb. on renewed buying interest. Spanish SAFFRON is now \$55 (up \$7) per lb. Messina LEMON OIL declined to \$4.10 a lb., down 15 cents, following a reduction of 25 cents in the week previous. Prices for BRUCINE moved upward to make the SULPHATE \$4 an oz. (up 50 cents) and the ALKALOID, \$5.75 (up 25 cents).

PHARMACEUTICALS IN MEXICO

Close supervision by the Government

THE Government in Mexico closely supervises the domestic pharmaceutical industry. Its Ministry of Health and Aid lays down the requirements for registering pharmaceutical products and regulates the labelling of preparations containing official and non-official drugs, controls the product literature and requires delivery of a sample of each lot produced for assay.

Price Control

On the other hand the Ministry of Industry and Commerce establishes the prices at which therapeutic preparations may be sold to the public. The retail mark-up on pharmaceuticals is 20 per cent. and the wholesale mark-up is 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. The official prices to the public are determined by the prices of similar products and the U.S. quotations for the raw materials, allowing a 30 per cent. to 40 per cent. increase for costs of importation which is said to permit a producer to earn 12 per cent. profit on sales. Yet the price controls help the consumer much less than one should expect. Even so, in small quantities, drug prices are lower in Mexico than other Latin American countries or the United States. Doctors mostly prescribe and pharmacists dispense unbroken packages, so that the patient is frequently left with a large part of his purchase unused. But such over-the-counter products as vitamin compounds are only packed in small quantities, which increases cost per dose greatly.

The National Chamber of the Industry of Pharmaceutical Chemical Laboratories has official status, serves as a go-between for governmental authorities and industry members, and represents the industry's interests in dealing with the Government. There are also two other industrial associations which do not have official status. The Mexican Social Security System reported at the

end of September 1963 that its annual payments for medical care had reached about \$U.S.105 millions — a figure which, no doubt, has increased and will continue to do so.

In 1950 there were 310 pharmaceutical companies; in 1955, 483, and in 1960, 517, most of them located in or near Mexico City. The top twenty-five—mostly American and some European—do about half of the total pharmaceutical business, but the top ten, headed by Pfizer, do 25-30 per cent. It is estimated that 92 per cent. of the value of the raw materials is imported and that imports of pharmaceuticals account for 13 per cent. of all imports by manufacturers. The investment in the pharmaceutical industry is estimated at about £30 millions. Apart from hormones and steroids, Mexico has little in the way of pharmaceuticals to export; the annual export reached about £4 millions, three-quarters being natural hormones. Mexico is already self-sufficient or approaching self-sufficiency in aspirin, phenacetin, natural hormones, some synthetic antimalarials; salts of arsenic, bismuth, and mercury; folic acid; tincture and fluid extracts of botanicals; liver oils; and vaccines and some other biologicals. Experts believe there is a possibility of local manufacture of synthetic codeine and of lactose (the latter as a by-product of cheese manufacturing), but the possibilities for antibiotics, caffeine, sulphonamides and various vitamins are slim.

Sales to Pharmacies

Trade sources estimate sales to pharmacies at around £47 millions in 1962, which in 1965 should have risen to £50 millions.

Because the Government is the largest customer (supplying many drugs free) and at the same time the regulator of the industry, there exists the risk that some future administration may be

tempted to go into pharmaceutical manufacturing on its own account. If such a decision were made, its effect could be serious for the manufacturers of competing products.

The foregoing facts and figures have been abstracted from an article by W. M. Fox, in *Drug Trade News* (10-12); much of his material is based on two voluminous reports by Maria C. Lamadrid, who prepared it for the Bank of Mexico's Industrial Research Department.

NOTES ON NEW MEDICAMENTS

INDOCID. — *Chemistry:* 1-(p-chlorobenzoyl)-5-methoxy-2-methylindole-3-acetic acid (indomethacin) is a powerful anti-inflammatory and antipyretic drug, and is more potent than hydrocortisone or phenylbutazone. It is well absorbed when given orally, the greater part being excreted in the urine as the glucuronide. Indomethacin has been the subject of many clinical studies, and is of value as a non-corticosteroid drug in a variety of rheumatic disorders, and in gout. In the latter condition, response to treatment with indomethacin is often more rapid than with other drugs and recurrence can be prevented by small maintenance doses. In rheumatoid conditions, the more acute inflammatory states may respond better than the more chronic conditions. With patients receiving corticosteroid treatment, the response to indomethacin frequently permits a reduction in dose of the steroid, with a consequent reduction in hormonal side-effects. The drug also has some analgesic properties and clinical work suggests that 50 mgm. of indomethacin is equivalent to 600 mgm. of acetylsalicylic acid. Common side-effects include headache and dizziness. The gastrointestinal disturbances found during preliminary studies were associated with the higher doses then used, and are less frequent with smaller doses. Peptic ulcer is a contra-indication and indomethacin should be used with caution in any patient with a history suggesting such ulcers.

NEFROLAN. — *Chemistry:* 5-chloro-2-cyclohexyl-1-oxo-6-sulphamoyl-isoindoline. The compound, also known as clorexolone, has chemical relationships with chlorthalidone (Hygroton) which is described in the B.P.C. as 3-(4-chloro-3-sulphamoylphenyl)-3-hydroxy-isoindol-1-one. Part of the molecule is similar to part of that of chlorthalidone, but the attached heterocyclic ring differs from the benzothiazide system present in most of the newer diuretics. The action of clorexolone is considered to be that of inhibiting the reabsorption of sodium ions by the renal tubules, and hence is basically similar to that of chlorthalidone. The potency, however, is markedly different, and in animal experiments effects fifty to 300 times those of chlorthalidone were noted. Therapeutically, adequate diuresis was obtained with doses of 25-100 mgm. and, as the effect extends over twenty-four hours, single daily doses, or treatment on alternate days, may be given. The pattern of action, and degree of salt and water excretion, thus resemble those of the benzothiazide diuretics. Potassium loss occurs, as with associated drugs, and the administration of a potassium supplement may be necessary if treatment is prolonged, or if digitalis or corticosteroids are also given. The therapeutic action of clorexolone is not confined to the treatment of cardiac failure or oedema, as it is also effective in hypertension. The drug not only has an intrinsic hypotensive action but, like many other thiazide diuretics, it increases the effect of more potent anti-hypertensive drugs, permitting a reduction in dose, and reducing the risk of side-effects. The contraindications to clorexolone are mainly those applying to the thiazide diuretics generally. Thus renal damage may hinder diuresis, the drug may accumulate in the body, and the potassium loss, if not corrected early, may precipitate coma in severe liver disease.

Prescribers' Press

What doctors are reading about developments in drugs and treatments

REPEATED injections of methotrexate have been found to prolong the survival of skin homografts in the guinea-pig. Dr. M. C. Berenbaum (St. Mary's Hospital medical school, London) reports that, by administering folic acid twenty-four hours after each dose, the drug's toxicity was considerably reduced without impairing its inhibitory action on the homograft response, thus making possible continued treatment and long-term survival of the grafts. The experiments were carried out after it was discovered that cells differed in their ability to tolerate a period of exposure to the folic acid antagonist methotrexate, followed by "rescue" with folic

acid. Cells participating in an immune response were found less able to recover in such circumstances, than cells in which damage leads to weight loss and death. The author suggests that further investigation of those tissue differences in susceptibility, using human tissues, and detailed study of *in vivo* effects, may overcome obstacles to the use of folic acid antagonists in man. (*Lancet*, December 26, p. 1363.)

In a clinical trial carried out at Ware Park Hospital, Herts, lymecycline gave more complete successes than tetracycline hydrochloride and not as stated in these columns on December 19, 1964.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

THE information given in the table is of number of appearances and total screen time in seconds. Thus 7/105 means that the advertiser's announcement will, during the week covered, be screened seven times and for a total of 105 seconds.

Period January 10-16	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales & West	South	North-east	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann	Channel Is.
PRODUCT														
Anadin ...	3/	4/	2/	6/	10/	3/	4/	5/	3/	4/	2/	2/	—	1/
Andrews liver salt ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1/15	—	—	—	1/15
Antussin ...	4/60	2/30	5/75	2/30	3/45	4/60	2/30	3/45	3/45	—	—	—	—	—
Askit powders ...	—	—	—	12/84	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/21	5/35	—	—
Beecham's pills ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1/	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
powders ...	4/	5/	8/	5/	5/	7/	10/	5/	4/	4/	4/	3/	—	6/
Bisodol ...	4/	2/	1/	—	5/	—	5/	3/	3/	—	—	—	—	—
Buttercup syrup ...	—	—	2/	—	—	—	2/	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carter's little liver pills ...	—	—	—	—	4/28	4/28	—	3/21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuticura ...	1/7	2/14	2/14	2/14	3/21	2/14	—	—	2/14	—	—	2/14	—	—
Delrosa rose hip syrup ...	1/30	1/30	3/90	1/30	2/60	3/90	1/30	1/30	2/60	2/60	2/60	3/90	—	—
Dentureme ...	2/	1/	1/	2/	1/	1/	1/	1/	2/	1/	2/	1/	—	1/
Germolene ...	—	1/	1/	—	3/	2/	4/	—	3/	—	—	2/	—	—
Gon tablets ...	4/	1/	2/	1/	—	2/	—	—	2/	1/	1/	1/	—	—
Imperial Leather ...	2/60	2/60	3/90	—	3/90	2/60	4/120	3/90	2/60	3/90	2/60	—	—	—
Liquifruta ...	2/30	3/45	3/45	3/45	2/30	2/30	3/30	3/45	3/45	2/30	2/30	2/30	—	—
Milk of Magnesia tablets ...	—	—	—	—	—	1/15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nair ...	—	1/30	—	—	3/90	2/60	—	2/60	—	2/60	—	—	—	—
Penetrol inhalant ...	1/7	2/14	2/14	2/14	3/21	—	2/14	2/30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phyllosan ...	—	2/	2/	3/	—	10/	4/	3/	4/	—	—	—	—	—
Poli-grip ...	1/	1/	1/	—	—	1/	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Procol ...	3/	3/	2/	2/	3/	4/	3/	3/	3/	5/	3/	3/	3/	2/
Radian β ...	—	—	1/	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Setlers ...	1/	1/	2/	2/	2/	3/	2/	2/	2/	1/	—	—	—	—
Veno's cough mixture ...	1/	4/	4/	2/	3/	1/	1/	2/	1/	2/	2/	2/	—	1/
Woodward's gripe water ...	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	2/30	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	—	1/15

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

PUBLICATIONS

Medical Propaganda

Manufacturers' leaflets, folders, booklets, etc., directed to doctors but available to pharmacists.

CIBA LABORATORIES, LTD., Horsham, Sussex: "Desferal . . . a specific iron chelating agent" (20-p. booklet).

GEIGY PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD., Manchester, 23; Hygroton-Reserpine; Tofranil and Pertofran; and Butazolidin, and Tanderil (4-p. folders). Taoryl, Delta-Butazolidin, Tofranil with Promazine, Teevex, Tcbafen, Steroxin, Mcdomin, Eurax, Dosulfon, Desogen (reference cards).

MAY & BAKER, LTD., Dagenham, Essex: "M & B anti-emetics" (4-p. folder). "In the cancer patient . . . Largactil" (blotter). "Flagyl . . . the effective oral trichomonacide (4-p. folder). MERCK SHARP & DOHME, LTD., Huddersdon, Herts: "A more normal life for the hypertensive patient . . . Aldomet" (6-p. folder). "In all forms of depression . . . Tryptizol" (4-p. folder). "In mild to moderate hypertension . . . Salupres" (4-p. folder). "In diuretic therapy . . . Hydrosalutic-K" (4-p. folder). "Hydroderm . . . in eczema and other common skin disorders" (blotter).

ROCHE PRODUCTS, LTD., 15 Manchester Square, London, W.1: "The Sulphonamides: A resurgence." No. 8, "Profile of a Modern Sulphonamide." No. 9, "A Synopsis." (8-p. booklets.) "Libraxin in nervous dyspepsia" (three 4-p. folders).

Booklets and Leaflets

LAMBERT CHEMICAL CO., LTD., Eastleigh, Hants: "Poly . . . means everything for your hair." 40-p. booklet giving hints on selling Poly hair products.

WESTBROOK LANOLIN CO., Daisy Bank, Duckworth Lane, Bradford, 9, Yorks: Booklets describing Golden Dawn lanolins and lanolin derivatives, Lanesta "P" (data sheet).

WEYCO DIVISION, FISONS SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS, LTD., Loughborough, Leics: List of controlled environment cabinets (16-p. booklet).

PRESS ADVERTISING

BRITANOL, LTD., Horsforth, Leeds: Simbix slimming biscuits. In leading women's weekly and monthly magazines.

J. & J. COLMAN, LTD., Carrow Works, Norwich: Robinsons lemon barley. For five weeks from

mid-January. Details of reduced price offer on Creda Convoir fan heater. In *Daily Express*, *Daily Mail* and *Daily Mirror*.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO. (division of Gillette Industries, Ltd.), Great West Road, Isleworth, Middlesex: 7 o'clock stainless blades. In *Daily Mirror*, *Daily Record*, *Daily Express* and *Daily Telegraph*.

COMMERCIAL RADIO

KIMBERLY-CLARK, LTD., Larkfield, Maidstone, Kent: Delsey products, On Radio Caroline.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO., Great West Road, Isleworth, Middlesex: 7 o'clock stainless razor blades, On Radio Caroline.

DISPLAY MATERIAL

BINGUE & CO., LTD., Mount Pleasant, Alperton, Wembley, Middlesex: Display outer and showcard for Veltis skin cream.

J. & J. COLMAN, LTD., Carrow Works, Norwich: Case sleeves, head-boards for dump displays and give-away leaflets for Robinsons' lemon barley "Keep warm and well" campaign.

Display Equipment

JOHNSON & JOHNSON (GREAT BRITAIN), LTD., Slough, Bucks: Counter and floor-standing

units for Johnson & Johnson baby products and for displaying an offer of animal transfers for application to nursery walls or furniture. One transfer (there are three designs) is being supplied free with each product purchased from the stand.



FOR WINDOW OR COUNTER: New display unit available from British Cod Liver Oils (Hull & Grimsby), Ltd., St. Andrew's Dock, Hull, Yorks. Size 12 in. wide x 14 in. high, the unit is constructed from firm board, is self-assembling, and shows full-size packs of Seven Seas cod-liver oil, mixable mint-flavour cod-liver oil and Seven Seas capsules.

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Monday, January 4

LONDON SECTION, SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, 14 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1, at 6.30 p.m. Dr. S. M. Budd (United Glass, Ltd.) on "Recent Developments in Container Glass."

NORTHAMPTON BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Coronation room, Wedgewood café, Abington Street, Northampton, at 8 p.m. Mr. W. Parker (a local stockbroker) on "Investment" and a film.

Wednesday, January 6

BLACKPOOL BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, New Central hotel, Reads Avenue, Blackpool, at 3.30 p.m. Annual children's party.

CHESTERFIELD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Shoulder of Mutton inn, Hardstoft, Pilsley, Chesterfield, at 7.15 p.m. Dinner and dance.

SOMERSET BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Star hotel, Wells, at 8 p.m. Mr. J. Charlton (super-

intendent, National Pharmaceutical Union Central Checking Bureau) on "Counting the Cost."

SOUTH-WEST LONDON CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, Ardington rooms, Clapham Junction, London, S.W.11, at 6.45 p.m. New Year party.

Thursday, January 7

CHESTER BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, The Blossoms hotel, Chester, at 8 p.m. Mr. J. M. Temple, M.P., on "A Comparison of the British and United States Parliamentary Systems."

Friday, January 8

EXETER BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Clarence hotel, Exeter, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. P. G. Edwards (a member, Lloyds, London) on "The Work of Lloyds."

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION From the "Trade Marks Journal," December 9, 1964

For veterinary preparations; preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin; parasiticides and pesticides; insecticides, miticides, bactericides, nematocides, fungicides and herbicides (5)
PRADONE, 862,722, by Société des Usines Chimiques Rhône-Poulenc, Paris.

For material prepared for bandaging, babies' disposable napkins made principally of cellulose wadding, sanitary towels, compresses and sanitary tampons (5)

LENINA, MOLNINA, 865,873-74, by Molnlycke, A.B., Gothenburg, Sweden.

For preparations of minerals, vitamins and proteins, for use as nutritional additives to food-stuffs for cattle, sheep and pigs (5)

DAYPROVITE, 866,109, by Day & Sons (Crewe), Ltd., Crewe, Ches.

For antibiotic preparations and substances (5)
MONILOMYCIN, 866,363, by Pharmax, Ltd., Dartford, Kent.

For pharmaceutical preparations for human use (5)

ZYLOPRIM, 866,890, by Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., London, N.W.1.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human use and for veterinary use (5)

CORTIFLEX, 867,724, by Syntex Corporation, Panama.

For all goods (5)

AEROPAUQUE, 868,116, by Damancy & Co., Ltd., Ware, Herts. JAETEROL, 868,577, by Dr. Burchard & Cie, Nachf., Köln-Zollstock, Germany. ENTROTRIAD, 869,413, by May & Baker, Ltd., Dagenham, Essex.

For pharmaceutical preparations and veterinary products (5)

FEMPROL, 869,283, by Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., Leverkusen, Germany.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human use and for veterinary use; sanitary substances and disinfectants (5)

CONOMEN, 869,417, by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.1.

For safety razor blades; nail clippers, scissors (other than surgical scissors), etc. (8)

WILKINSON, WILKINSON SWORD, 847,100-01, by Wilkinson Sword, Ltd., London, S.W.1

For razors; scissors (not being for surgical purposes); instruments for use in manicure (8)

Device, 862,555, by Robert Shaw & Co., Ltd., Nottingham.

For babies' napkins of textile materials, etc. (25)
MARATHON, 833,185, by John Beales Associated Cos., Ltd., Nottingham.

From the "Trade Marks Journal," December 16, 1964

For chemical products for use in industry; chemical products for use in agriculture, horticulture, forestry and in the sterilisation and softening of water (1)

DIA-PROSIM, 862,224, by Dia-Prosim, Vitry-sur-Seine, France.

For chemical products consisting of or containing amines, for use in the manufacture of toilet preparations for the hair (1)

VIAMIN, 867,841, by Beccham Group, Ltd., Brentford, Middlesex.

For chemical substances for use in industry (1)
DALTOGARD, 868,812, by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.1.

For all goods (3)

PLAYGIRL, 852,208, by Playboy Toiletries, Ltd., Surbiton, Surrey. TRANSPRAE, 863,152, by Diversey (U.K.), Ltd., London, W.1.

For soaps, perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, essential oils, cosmetics, hair lotions, shampoos and dentifrices (3)

INSTANT-PAN, 857,648, by Diva Laboratorien, A.G., Zurich, Switzerland.

For peppermint oil being an essential oil (3)
Device with words POLAR BEAR BRAND, 854,609, by New China Peppermint Co., Ltd., Shanghai, China.

For hair setting lotions (3)

POLYQUICK, 865,997, by Therachemie Chemisch-Therapeutische, G.m.b.H., Düsseldorf, Germany.

For suntan oil's, suntan creams, and suntan lotions, all being cosmetics or non-medicated toilet preparations (3)

PLOUGH MIAMITAN, 861,832, by Plough, Inc., Memphis, Tennessee, U.S.A.

For detergents (not for use in industrial or manufacturing processes) (3)

Device of Letters A P D. 8665,085, by James Phariug McIntyre Gray, Isle of Islay, Argyll.

For all goods, but not including nail varnish or essential oils (3)

Device with word GIGI, 866,542, by Potter & Moore, Ltd., London, E.10.

For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, shampoos, preparations for the hair, and dentifrices (3)

Device, 866,804, by International Laboratories, Ltd., Chessington, Surrey.

For cosmetics (3)

JACK AND JILL 866,812, by Johnson Publishing Co., Inc., Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

For liquid detergents (not for use in industrial or manufacturing processes) (3)

TOTIN, 867,460, by Deb Chemical Proprietaries, Ltd., Belper, Derbyshire.

For non-medicated suntanning preparations (3)

ION UP, 868,214, by Colloidal Chemists, Ltd., London, S.W.1.

For anabolic steroid preparations, being pharmaceutical preparations for human use, for export to and sale in Aden, British Guiana, Gibraltar, Grenada, Mauritius and St. Vincent (5)

WINSTROL, 846,768, by Sterling-Winthrop Group, Ltd., Surbiton, Surrey.

For herbal pharmaceutical preparations for treatment of the skin (5)

Signature ANGELA WALL, 850,198, by Angela Jessie Wall, Winchester, Hants.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for the treatment of diabetes (5)

TOLANASE, 857,272, by Upjohn, Ltd., Crawley, Sussex.

For preparations and substances for use in medicine, pharmacy and phytopharmacology; infants', invalids' and dietetic foods; and chemical products for hygiene (5)

DEPSORT, 861,898, by Armand-Vitalconstant Lontie, Brussels, Belgium.

For veterinary preparations for the treatment of or in sheep (5)

AGRICARE ORFLAM, 863,264, by Pfizer, Ltd., Sandwich, Kent.

For preparations and substances for disinfecting sanitary installations (5)

ETIQUETTE, 863,313, by Russell Research Ltd., London, S.W.1.

For mouth freshening preparations (5)

ORAFRESH, 863,349, by Sterwin, A.G., Zug, Switzerland.

For fumigants for killing plants, vermin, pests, insects and mites (5)

PROFUME, 863,455, by Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Michigan, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations containing chloramphenicol (5)

BIOPHENICOL, 863,833, by Biochemie, G.m.b.H., Tyrol, Austria.

For all goods (5)

EGIC, 864,002, by A.E.C. Société de Chimie Organique et Biologique, Allier, France.

THALAMONAL, 864,623, by Janssen Pharmaceutica Naamloze Vennootschap, Beerse, Belgium.

COMPRIVIT, 865,339, by Crookes Laboratories, Ltd., London, N.W.10.

DERA-TEX, 867,714, by Horlicks, Ltd., Slough, Bucks.

ALOXAC, ALOXIN, 868,982-83, by Evans Medical, Ltd., Liverpool, 24.

For air freshening preparations sold in containers adapted to dispense their contents in aerosol form (5)

PROMISE, 864,090, by Alberto-Culver Co., Melrose Park, Illinois, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use (5)

TEMPLETS, 864,154, by Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A., and Hounslow, Middlesex.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances all containing bromine (5)

BROMO CEDIN, 864,486, by René Allyre Prevost, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

For pharmaceutical preparations (5)

INPERSOL, 865,240, by Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

For medicated sugar confectionery containing vitamins (5)

VITAPOP, 865,417, by R. A. Cripps & Son, Ltd., Brighton, Sussex.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances, all for the treatment of flatulence (5)

MYLACAN, 865,510, by Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A., and Hounslow, Middlesex.

For vaccines (5)

VAXOVAC, 866,663, by Crookes Laboratories, London, N.W.10.

For pharmaceutical preparations for veterinary use (5)

REPROMIX, 869,935, by Upjohn, Ltd., Crawley, Sussex.

For safety razor blades; tools with a cutting edge, nail clippers, hand shears and scissors (other than surgical scissors), etc. (8)

Device with words WILKINSON SWORD, 847,102, by Wilkinson Sword, Ltd., London, S.W.1.

For hairdressing apparatus and appliances, none being machines, all for use in the permanent waving of the hair (8)

SUPERMA SUPAPERMA, 866,145, by Superma, Ltd., London, W.1.

For apparatus for administering anaesthetic gases and oxygen and parts (10)

BOYLE, 848,867, by British Oxygen Co., Ltd., London, W.6.

For small domestic utensils and containers (not of precious metal or coated therewith); combs and hot-water bottles, etc. (21)

CIRFA, 862,878, by Evans Medical, Ltd., Liverpool, 24.

For tooth-brushes not being electrically operated (21)

HALEX TWIN, 868,225, HALEX DOUBLE-DUTY, 868,227, by British Xylonite Co., Ltd., London, E.4.

For all goods (29)

LIMMIFOODS, 868,963, by Leas Cliff Products, Ltd., Sandwich, Kent.

From the "Trade Marks Journal," December 23

For preparations containing egg, for the hair (3)

EGGELD, 852,156, by Coriolanus, A.G., Binningen, Switzerland.

For bleaching preparations for laundry and domestic purposes (3)

SANITEX, 855,270, by Robert McBride (Middleton), Ltd., Middleton, Lancs.

For hair lotions for use in the permanent waving of hair (3)

W. I. FORWELL, 862,515, by Wella Rapid, Ltd., Basingstoke, Hants.

CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical periodicals

DISPENSING ECONOMICS. Intimate picture of, S. Afr. pharm. J., November 1964.

AMPHETAMINE. Rhythmic urinary excretion of, in man, Nature, December 19, 1964.

SALICYLATE, a powerful inhibitor of free fatty acid release, Nature, December 19, 1964.

BRADYKININ. Role of, in the development of acute pancreatitis, Nature, December 19, 1964.

PROGESTIN-ESTROGEN THERAPY. Effect of, on acne, J. Amer. med. Ass., November 30, 1964.

MODERN MEDICINE. The debt of, to the 18th century, J. Amer. med. Ass., November 30, 1964.

DRUGS in pregnancy, J. Amer. med. Ass., November 30, 1964.

POISON IVY EXTRACT, alum precipitated, J. Amer. med. Ass., November 30, 1964.

ERYTHROMYCIN. Action of, on protoplasts in vivo, Science, December 4, 1964.

THALIDOMIDE syndrome in monkeys, Science, December 4, 1964.

VITAMIN K compounds in bacteria that are obligate anaerobes, Science, December 4, 1964.

ZONOSSES. The epidemiological significance of, Vet. Rec., December 19, 1964.

ANTIBODY PRODUCTION by leucocytes in peripheral blood, Nature, December 26, 1964.

ANTIVIRAL activity of gliotoxin and gliotoxin acetate, Nature, December 26, 1964.

METHOTREXATE. Prolongation of homograft survival by, Lancet, December 26, 1964.

Cumulative price changes

AMENDING THE C & D
QUARTERLY PRICE LIST
FOR DECEMBER 1964

No. 5 (247 Chanel)	dusting powder	6932	42	0
	eau de Cologne	1482	19	0
		1483	32	6
		1484	55	0
		1485	95	0
eau de toilette		1486	170	0
		1302	21	0
		1303	35	0
		1304	60	0
		1305	100	0
face powder	5012	16	0	
lotions	1203	32	6	
	1204	55	0	
	1205	95	0	
	1206	170	0	
parfum de toilette				
atomiser	500	50	0	
refill 500R	207	32	6	
perfume	100	45	0	
	200	65	0	
	201	105	0	
	202	189	0	
	203	315	0	
	204	546	0	
	205	1050	0	
	206	2100	0	
	2028	4200	0	
soap toilet		3	9	
bath	box of 3	11	6	
		7	0	
Insert bath oil	box of 3	21	0	
No. 22 (247 Chanel)		35	0	
eau de Cologne	1482	19	0	
	1483	32	6	
	1484	55	0	
	1485	95	0	
	1486	170	0	
eau de toilette	1302	21	0	
	1303	35	0	
	1304	60	0	
	1305	100	0	
lotions	1203	32	6	
	1204	55	0	
	1205	95	0	
	1206	170	0	
perfume	207	32	6	
	200	65	0	
	201	105	0	
	202	189	0	
	203	315	0	
	204	546	0	
	205	1050	0	
	206	2100	0	
soap toilet		3	9	
bath	box of 3	11	6	
		7	0	
Agfa (16 Agfa)	box of 3	21	0	
binoculars 8 x 30		451	6	
case		79	6	
10 x 40		601	9	
case		88	4	
films				
Isopan Record	120	4	10	
filters, slip on mounts				
30-32 mm		33	0	
35-5 mm		36	9	
46 mm		45	3	
lens hoods 30 mm	.6310	12	9	
32 mm	.6311	14	3	
pictorial papers single weight				
3½ x 4½	25	4	1	
	100	12	3	
3½ x 5½	25	4	8	
	100	14	7	
4½ x 6½	25	6	9	
	100	22	2	
6½ x 8½	10	5	3	
	100	38	3	
8 x 10	10	7	4	
	100	54	3	
10 x 12	10	43	0	
	50	80	3	
	100			

double weight				
3½ x 4½	25	4	5	
	100	14	4	
3½ x 5½	25	5	3	
	100	17	3	
4½ x 6½	25	7	7	
	100	26	3	
6½ x 8½	10	6	2	
	100	45	3	
8 x 10	10	8	6	
	100	64	9	

Agfacolor (16 Agfa)				
reversal film CT18				
35 mm cassette	20 exp.	24	8	
	36 exp.	35	10	
roll film 127		19	11	
120		21	3	
620		21	3	
8 mm Movex cassette		33	4	
16 mm spool	100 ft	77	6	
Siemens cassette		53	6	
Agfalux (16 Agfa)				
flash guns	6876-7	89	6	
Insert Agfatron (16 Agfa)				
electronic flash	.6810	227	0	

THIS WEEK'S CHANGES AT END OF LIST

Airequipt (884 NB)				
projector Superba 77		1320	0	
viewer 300		36	0	
400		54	9	
12 x		88	0	
Delete Airzone (671 Jeyes) existing entries				
Insert Airzons (671 Jeyes)	34	0	3	9
air freshener				
Albamycin (1263 Upjohn)				
parenteral 500 mgm	19	11ea	—	TS
syrup 2 oz	12	4ea	—	TS
Aldis (884 NB)				
beaded screen "Square 40"		134	11	
"Square 50"		180	0	
Alficytyn (34 A&H)				
capsules 250 mgm	10	2ea	—	15 3 TS
	100	80	2ea	120 3 TS
	1000	773	0ea	1159 6 TS
ear drops 5% 15 mls	5	4ea	—	8 0 TS
10% 5 mls	4	0ea	—	6 0 TS
for eye drops, dropper				
bottle	2	8ea	—	4 0 TS
powder non-sterile	5 gm	15	4ea	23 0 TS
	25 gm	74	10ea	112 3 TS
	100 gm	279	2ea	418 9 TS
suspension	60 mls	7	6ea	11 3 TS
Aminolipid Vitrum (930 P&B)				
500 mls	41	0ea	—	61 6
Delete Aminopterin (746 Lederle) tablets				
Aminosol Vitrum (930 P&B)				
fructose ethanol solu-				
tion	500 mls	25	8ea	38 6
	1000 mls	44	4ea	66 6
glucose solution	100 mls	3	8ea	5 6
	500 mls	13	8ea	20 6
	1000 mls	24	8ea	37 0
powder	50 gm	10	4ea	15 6
	500 gm	95	4ea	143 0
solution 10%	500 mls	37	10ea	56 9
Delete glucose granules	200 gm			
Amour Amour (Patou (1438 WH&C))				
face powder	110	20	0ea	5 0ea 35 0
perfume ½ oz	2093	24	0ea	6 0ea 42 0
1 oz	2097	41	4ea	10 4ea 72 6
2 oz	2098	72	0ea	18 0ea 126 0
handbag	2099	122	0ea	30 6ea 215 0
parfum Cologne	96	28	0ea	7 0ea 49 0
2 oz 128	13	8ea	3	5ea 24 0

'EMPRAZIL' tablets

UNCOMMON RELIEF for the COMMON COLD

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. (The Wellcome Foundation Ltd.) LONDON



Kapseals 0.25 gm ..	12	10	2ea	—	15	3	TS		
	100	80	2ea	—	120	3	TS		
	500	388	0ca	—	582	0	TS		
	1000	773	0ea	—	1159	6	TS		
palmitate suspension 60 mils	7	6ea	—	11	3	TS			
tincture aerosol ..	tin	22	6ea	—	33	9	TS		
colourless ..	tin	17	4ea	—	26	0	TS		
10% ..	2 oz	17	2ea	—	25	9	TS		
topical 10% ..	16 oz	114	2ea	—	171	3	TS		
	5 mils	4	0ea	—	6	0	TS		
	100 mils	47	0ea	—	70	6	TS		
vetrettes ..	5	8	10ea	—	13	3	TS		
	50	82	0ea	—	123	0	TS		
Chlorstreptin (938 PD)									
Kapseals ..	12	8	10ea	—	13	3	TS		
suspension ..	100	69	4ea	—	104	0	TS		
	60 mils	11	4ea	—	17	0	TS		
Christy (261 Christy)									
Skin Secret ..	27	0	6	9	3	11			
Clinic (509 Gibbs)									
medicated shampoo bottle	17	8	4	3½	2	4			
Cloranox (799 MP)									
Clorased (799 MP)									
Cocktail Dry (Patou (1438 WH&C))									
face powder	16	3ea	4	1ea	28	6			
perfume ..	1 oz	24	0ea	6	0ea	42	0		
	1 oz	41	4ea	10	4ea	72	6		
	1 oz	72	0ea	18	0ea	126	0		
	2 oz	122	0ea	30	6ea	215	0		
handbag	28	0ea	7	0ea	49	0			
parfum de toilette ..	2 oz	15	8ea	3	11ea	27	6		
	4 oz	28	0ea	7	0ea	49	0		
	8 oz	51	0ea	12	9ea	90	0		
aerosol ..	42	8ea	10	8ea	75	0			
parfum Cologne ..	2 oz	13	8ea	3	5ea	24	0		
Colgate (280 CP)									
"mellow blossoms" soap									
Colomycin (972 Pharmax)									
injection 500,000 units	10	64	9ea	—	86	4	TS		
1,000,000 units	10	92	10ea	—	123	9	TS		
tablets 250,000 units	100	81	0ea	—	108	0	TS		
1,500,000 units	50	246	0ea	—	328	0	TS		
Color High (385 DG)									
rinse ..	48	0	12	0	7	0			
Contempera (1052 Revlon)									
regular or dry skin ..	58	6	14	7½	8	6			
	99	6	24	10½	14	6			
Contessa (716 Krups)									
bathroom scales ..	28	6ea	2	10ea	45	6			
Corex (736 Lautrec)									
greasy hair shampoo sachet	6	10	1	8	1	0			
tube	15	1	3	9	2	3			
	32	0	8	0	4	9			
Cornet (884 NB)									
flashgun VS ..	..	..	..	..	475	0			
VX ..	..	..	..	..	315	0			
SL ..	..	..	..	..	564	6			
R ..	..	..	..	..	782	9			
SK ..	..	..	..	..	890	0			
V ..	..	..	..	..	288	9			
Cortistab (147 Boots)									
tablets 5 mgm ..	500								
Cosy (980 Photopia)									
flashgun model 11 ..	P18	..	..	..	39	9			
flashgun ..	P6	..	..	..		
Cosymat (980 Photopia)									
capacitor flashgun ..	P8	..	..	..	68	7			
Crystapen V (518 Glaxo)									
tablets 250 mgm not 50 mgm									
Cuir de Russie (247 Chanel)									
eau de Cologne ..	1482	..	..	..	19	0			
	1483	..	..	..	32	6			
	1484	..	..	..	55	0			
	1485	..	..	..	95	0			
	1486	..	..	..	170	0			
eau de toilette ..	1302	..	..	..	21	0			
	1303	..	..	..	35	0			
	1304	..	..	..	60	0			
	1305	..	..	..	100	0			
lotion ..	1203	..	..	..	32	6			
	1204	..	..	..	55	0			
	1205	..	..	..	95	0			
	1206	..	..	..	170	0			
perfume ..	207	..	..	..	37	6			
	200	..	..	..	65	0			
	201	..	..	..	105	0			
	202	..	..	..	189	0			
	203	..	..	..	315	0			
	204	..	..	..	546	0			
	205	..	..	..	1050	0			
	206	..	..	..	2100	0			
soap toilet ..	3001	..	..	..	3	9			
bath ..	3004	..	..	..	7	0			
Cupal (333 Cupal)									
ginger flavour friar tuck 3 oz	15	0	2	0	1	11			
Insert Curacho (336 Curacho)									
embrocation ..	40 oz	108	0	27	0	16	9		
veterinary ..	80 oz	211	0	52	9	29	4		
medicated bath salts	12 oz	16	0	4	0	2	6		
spirit dressing (vet.)	40 oz	88	0	22	0	14	0		
	80 oz	128	0	32	0	20	0		
Cyclogyl (261 Christy)									
bottles 0.5% ..	15 mils	40	0ea	—	60	0			
1% ..	15 mils	56	0ea	—	84	0			
2% ..	7½ mils	50	0ea	—	75	0			
Daisy (415 Ellis)									
tablets ..	130	74	0	18	6	9	9		
Da-Lite (1027 Rank)									
screens									
Flyer 40 × 30 ..	..	..	..	..	105	0			
40 × 40 ..	..	..	..	..	126	0			
50 × 50 ..	..	..	..	..	168	0			
Delbiase (1336 WJ&C)									
tablets ..	48	69	0	17	3	9	2		
Dellipsoids (853 Modkem)									
D4 anodyne ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delrosa (976 PS&T)									
rose-hip syrup ..	6 oz	23	3	—	2	7			
Delta-Cortelan (518 Glaxo)									
tablets 1 mgm ..	500	22	6ea	—	30	0	TS		
Dentyne (9ABS)									
(20 pkts) (20 pkts)		6	7½	11½	6				
Diamator (16 Agfa)									
slide projector N24									
85 mm lens ..	..	..	..	..	993	0			
100 mm lens ..	..	..	..	..	1023	0			
case ..	6564	..	..	..	76	0			
Delete slide projector M & N12									
Insert Diamond Voss (1169 GS&S)									
nail strengthener ..	10	6ea	2	7½ea	18	6			
Diater (980 Photopia)									
55 viewer ..	VI	..	..	..	28	3			
Diawat (980 Photopia)									
transparency viewer W59	..	..	..	..	7	0			
Dilatane (1336 WJ&C)									
tablets ..	..	63	0	15	9	8	4		
Insert Domitor (383 Domitor)									
powders ..	8	12	0	3	0	1	8		
	24	30	0	7	6	4	1		
tablets ..	16	12	0	3	0	1	8		
	48	30	0	7	6	4	1		
Donnagel (1071 Robins)									
with neomycin ..	6 oz	17	8ea	4	5ea	26	6	TS	
Droxalin (976 PS&T)									
tablets ..	30	24	6	—	2	10			
	48	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delete Easy (509 Gibbs)									
shaving stick refill ..	..	9	10	2	5	1	2		
Edixa (980 Photopia)									
camera 16 ..	E240	..	..	..	461	3			
case ..	E241	..	..	..	37	6			
exposure meter ..	E242	..	..	..	169	6			
camera Prismat f/2.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	E150	..	..	..	1229	0			
	f/1.8 E151	..	..	..	1556	11			
Edixamat (980 Photopia)									
camera reflex B ..	E198	..	..	..	961	9			
reflex C ..	E199	..	..	..	1147	2			
reflex D ..	E200	..	..	..	1147	2			
Kadett ..	E1	..	..	..	821	7			
case ..	E217	..	..	..	93	7			
Elastoplast (1155 S&N)									
bandage BPC unstretched	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 in × 3 yd ..	1002	40	3	—	4	9			
2½ in × 3 yd ..	10025	49	3	—	5	9			
3 in × 3 yd ..	1003	58	6	—	6	10			
4 in × 3 yd ..	1004	76	0	—	8	10			
plaster BPC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 in × 1 yd ..	1111	11	3	—	1	4			
2 in × 1 yd ..	1212	17	2	—	2	0			
1 in × 3 yd ..	1001	24	0	—	2	10			
Insert Elation (385 DG)									
dusting powder ..	plastic	52	0	13	0	7	6		
	tin	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delete Enzyvite (83 Bancroft)									
Insert Enzyvite (83 Bancroft)									
tablets ..	50	18	9	4	11	2	9		
	100	30	9	7	11	4	6		
Epsikapron (678 Kabi)									
granules 50% ..	100 gm	26	4½ea	6	7ea	4½	9		
injection 0.1 gm/mil 50 mils	..	7	2½ea	1	9½ea	12	3½		
syrup 0.2 gm/mil 250 mils	..	26	4½ea	6	7ea	4½	9		
Erasmic (509 Gibbs)									
shaving stick refill ..	..	11	4	2	9	1	6		
Estivin (261 Christy)									
	..	160	0	40	0	23	4		

"Put the Sun
in the shade—
with Correna
SUNGLASSES"



**A. CORRE
& SON LTD.**
30 STATION PARADE
WILLESDEN GREEN
LONDON N.W.2
Tel: GLAdstone 8814</

[illegible]

Lasso (Patou) (1438 WH&C)									
eau de toilette	2 oz	264	15	8ea	3	11ea	27	6	
	4 oz	265	28	0ea	7	0ea	49	0	
	8 oz	266	51	0ea	12	9ea	90	0	
perfume	1 oz	2194	24	0ea	6	0ea	42	0	
	1 oz	2197	41	4ea	10	4ea	72	6	
	1 oz	2198	72	0ea	18	0ea	126	0	
	2 oz	2199	122	0ea	30	6ea	215	0	
handbag	...	196	28	0ea	7	0ea	49	0	
<i>Delete</i> Lautrec (736 Lautrec) existing entries									
<i>Insert</i> Lautrec 736 Lautrec)									
Argent...	bottle	26	0	6	6	3	9		
Manly Look	aerosol	44	0	11	0	6	9		
Shiny Look	aerosols	34	0	8	6	4	11		
		47	6	11	10	6	11		
Ledermycin (746 Lederle)									
tablets 300 mgm	...	16	32	8ea	—	49	0	TS	
	100	195	0ea	—	292	6	TS		
	500	941	4ea	—	1412	0	TS		
Leukeran (208 BW)									
tablets 2 mgm	...	100	16	8ea	—	25	0	tsls4A	
5 mgm	...	100	25	4ea	—	38	0	tsls4A	
L'Heure Attendue (Patou) (1438 WH&C)									
perfume	1 oz	24	0ea	6	0ea	42	0		
	1 oz	41	4ea	10	4ea	72	6		
	1 oz	72	0ea	18	0ea	126	0		
	2 oz	122	0ea	30	6ea	215	0		
handbag	...	28	0ea	7	0ea	49	0		
Lichensa (1336 WJ&C)									
ointment	...	54	0	13	6	7	2		
Licoricine (561 HF)									
	...	16	0	4	0	2	3		
	...	23	0	5	9	3	3		
Lifebuoy (756 Lever)									
soap toilet	6 doz	46	6	11	4	11			
bath	3 doz	37	0	9	0	1	5½		
family size	2 doz	31	8	7	9	1	10½		
Linca 3 (884 NB)									
camera	...	...	...	...	296	0			
case	...	...	...	...	55	7			
Lincitavit (968 P-Dev) dp 20 oz									
	...	16	9ea	—	—	—	—	†	
Lixen (34 A&H)									
elixir	5 oz	30	0	7	6	4	2		
existing sizes	1 litre	12	6ea	3	1½ea	20	4		
<i>Delete</i> Lomotil (1121 Searle)									
<i>Insert</i> L'Onglex (493 Gambles)									
hair spray	...	30	2	7	6	4	6		
Love Pat (1052 Revlon)									
replacement puff	...	13	9	3	5½	2	0		
Lucimat (16 Agfa)									
exposure meter	..6381	...	...	...	180	9			
case	..6081	...	...	...	24	0			
Lucimeter S (16 Agfa)									
exposure meter	..6380	...	...	...	135	6			
case	..6079	...	...	...	11	6			
Lucozade (103 BF)									
large bottle	...	23	2½	3	6	2	11*		
*Includes 3d. for container.									
Lyophrin (179 BDH)									
tooth-paste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	†
Macleans (105 BTD)									
tooth-paste	standard	17	5	4	4½	2	4		
	large	24	10	6	2½	3	4		
	economy	33	6	8	4½	4	6		
Mamiya (1027 Rank)									
camera prismatic	...	...	...	...	1559	11			
48 mm. f/1.9 lens	...	...	...	...	2160	0			
camera six-nine	...	...	...	...	2630	0			
de luxe	...	...	...	...	799	0			
camera auto-lux 35	...	...	...	...	858	0			
48 mm f/2-8 lens	...	...	...	...	1681	2			
camera super de luxe	...	...	...	...	839	3			
Mamiyaflex (1027 Rank)	...	...	...	...	128	3			
camera C2	...	...	...	...	2222	6			
105 mm f/3.5 lens	...	...	...	...	1284	7			
body only	...	...	...	...	128	3			
case	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
camera C3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80 mm.f/2-8 lens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
body only	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
case	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marevan (436 Evans)									
tablets 20 mgm	...	100	432	0	—	54	0		
Mascotin (938 PD)									
(vet.) 3-5 mls box of 4	...	8	10ea	—	13	3	TS		
48	...	101	10ea	—	152	9	TS		
Medilintex (1073 Robinson)									
poultice dressing, arm and leg, face and neck	...	11	8	3	0	1	6½		
small	...	24	0	6	0	3	2		
large	...	45	8	11	5	6	0		
1 yd	...	8	10ea	2	3ea	13	10		
1 yd	...	15	11ea	3	9ea	25	3		
Mentaxol (509 Gibbs)									
tooth-paste	...	17	9	4	4	2	4		
	...	25	2	6	1½	3	4		
<i>Delete</i> Mephine (1352 Wyeth)									
<i>Delete</i> Merthiolate (413 Lilly)									
<i>Delete</i> Methedrine (208 BW)									
injection ampoules	5	40	0	—	5	0	ts4B		
	25	148	0	—	18	6	ts4B		
<i>Delete</i> Metycaine (413 Lilly)									
ophthalmic ointment with Merthiolate	1dr.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Microdue (884 NB)									
flashgun	...	...	...	...	55	0			
case	...	...	...	...	11	6			

	Microlux B (884 NB)								
	flashgun	..	..	..	..	21	0		
Delete	Micron (884 NB) flashgun								
	Midnight (385 DG)								
Insert	dusting powder	plastic	52	0	13	0	7	6	
Insert	..	tin							
	hand and body lotion	4 oz	79	0	20	0	11	6	
	Milk of Magnesia (976 PS&T)	12 oz	35	8	8	11	4	9	
	Mil-Par (976 PS&T)	8 oz	31	2	7	9½	4	1	
	Minette (667 JCL)								
	compact slide viewer	.. JE6	..	..	..	..	45	0	
	exposure meter IX	.. JE5	..	..	..	..	69	9	
	photolight 11	.. JE3	..	..	..	..	86	3	
	4L	.. JE4	..	..	..	..	141	10	
	projector Eva-vision	JE19	..	..	..	..	179	3	
Delete	viewer, auto-slide	JE18	..	..	..	..	63	6	
Delete	Mini 333 (546 Guard)								
Insert	Mini 333 (816 Mayborn)								
	Minolta (667 JCL)								
	cameras								
	16EE with case	.. JM3	..	..	..	650	9		
	autocord	.. JM28	..	..	..	1075	9		
	case	.. JM28a	..	..	..	93	0		
	16-11	.. JM37A	..	..	..	359	0		
	AL	.. JM47	..	..	..	889	0		
	case	.. JM48	..	..	..	72	4		
	SRI	.. JM70	..	..	..	1744	3		
	case	.. JM130	..	..	..	1554	3		
	SR7	.. JM71A	..	..	..	126	0		
	case	.. JM135	..	..	..	2774	11		
	unionmat	.. JM134	..	..	..	2214	0		
	case	.. JM136	..	..	..	123	6		
	A5	.. JM94	..	..	..	704	6		
	case	.. JM95	..	..	..	75	11		
	M16P	.. JM93	..	..	..	576	0		
	case	.. JM96	..	..	..	73	0		
	auto Zoom 8	.. JM116	..	..	..	245	11		
	Repo with case	.. JM140	..	..	..	1935	0		
	Hi-matic 7	.. JM145	..	..	..	579	9		
	case	.. JM150	..	..	..	1086	0		
	Zoom 8	.. JM151	..	..	..	90	8		
	case	.. JM122	..	..	..	1538	0		
	projectors	.. JM123	..	..	..	138	11		
	mini 35	.. JM44	..	..	..	310	6		
	auto changer	.. JM45	..	..	..	73	0		
	mini 44	.. JM60	..	..	..	347	9		
	mini 16	.. JM61	..	..	..	273	9		
	viewer 16	.. JM46	..	..	..	34	9		
	Minoltina-P (667 JCL)								
	camera	.. JM8	..	..	..	659	6		
	case	.. JM9	..	..	..	54	3		
	Miocarpine (451 F&J)								
	ophthalmic solution								
	0-5%	.. 15 mls	4	3ea	—	6	5	ts1	
	1%	.. 15 mls	4	9ea	—	7	2	ts1	
	2%	.. 15 mls	5	6ea	—	8	3	ts1	
	4%	.. 15 mls	6	9ea	—	10	2	ts1	
	Moment Supreme (Patou) (1438 WH&C)								
	face powder	.. 510	16	1½	4	1ea	28	6	
	perfume	.. 1 oz 2493	24	0ea	6	0ea	42	0	
		1 oz 2497	41	4ea	10	4ea	72	6	
		1 oz 2498	72	0ea	18	0ea	126	0	
		2 oz 2499	122	0½	30	6ea	215	0	
	handsoag	496	28	0ea	7	0ea	49	0	
	parfum Cologne	2 oz 528	13	8ea	3	5ea	24	0	
	parfum de toilette	2 oz 564	15	8ea	3	11ea	27	6	
		4 oz 565	28	0ea	7	0ea	49	0	
		8 oz 566	51	0ea	12	9ea	90	0	
	aerosol	519	42	8ea	10	8ea	75	0	
	Monotheamin (413 Lilly)								
Delete	Enseals 200 mgm all sizes								
Insert	Monsieur Net (Patou) (1438 WH&C)								
	after shave cream	.. 10	11	0ea	2	9ea	19	3	
	travel pack	.. 11	22	0ea	5	6ea	38	6	
	after shave lotion	4 oz 2010	20	6ea	5	2ea	36	0	
	eau de Cologne	2 oz 2628	13	0ea	3	3ea	22	9	
		4 oz 2629	24	0ea	6	0ea	42	0	
	atomiser	.. 19	36	0ea	9	0ea	63	0	
	pre-electric shave	2 oz 2014	9	10ea	2	6ea	17	3	
	soap (3)	.. 351	19	0ea	4	9ea	30	0	
	travel pack	.. 50	9	9ea	2	5ea	15	6	
	talcum	.. 614	9	0ea	2	3ea	15	9	
	Morphy-Richards (863 MR)								
	hair salon pack	..	..	..	..	49	6		
	Mouson (529 Gorney)								
	creme	.. tube	30	0	7	6	4	6	
	Movox (16 Agfa)								
	camera Reflex 8 mm	.. 5142	..	..	..	3734	6		
Insert	case	.. 6515	..	..	..	246	0		
Delete	camera	.. 5141	..	..	..	
	Myleran (208 BW)								
	tablets 0-5 mgm	.. 100	7	8ea	—	11	6	ts1	
	2 mgm	.. 100	12	0ea	—	18	0	ts1	
	Nikini (1073 Robinson)								
	sanitary garment pink	..	57	9	5	10	6	11	
	white	..	49	6	5	0	5	11	
	pads	.. 12	13	6	—	1	6		
	Nipole (667 JCL)								
	tripod T.M. 101	JN15	..	..	..	64	3		
	T.M. 102	JN16	..	..	..	107	6		
	T.M. 103	JN17	..	..	..	91	6		
	T.M. 104	JN18	..	..	..	68	6		
	T.H. 204	JN19	..	..	..	119	6		
	Nova (716 Krupa)								
	bathroom scales	..	49	5ea	4	10ea	79	0	
	Nujol (1471 Plough)								
	small	24	0	6	0	3	6		
	large	40	0	10	0	5	10		

Opothoids (915 OPTH)										
Insert	(distributors 1232 T&R)									
	25	45	0	11	0	6	6			
	100	11	4ea	2	10ea	20	0			
Insert Op-Thal-Zin (179 BDH)										
	15 mils	7	4ea	1	10ea					
Optima (16 Agfa)										
cameras										
1A	2635					599	6			
case	6114					61	6			
500S	2206					1240	3			
case	6112					82	9			
111S	2202									
Delete	Reflex	3000								
Ovaltine (1303 Wander)										
Insert	baby rusks	8 oz	14	5		1	6			
Paddi (1073 Robinson)										
cotton wool balls										
	white		12	0		1	6			
	coloured		14	0		1	9			
	nappy holders		47	3		5	6			
	ex. large		59	6		6	11			
	pads		16	4		1	9			
	pillch		25	0		2	11			
Pal (667 JCL)										
M4 camera	JB1					330	2			
case	JB2					52	7			
junior camera	JB7					223	9			
case	JB8					52	9			
mat camera	JB9					361	6			
case	JB10					52	9			
projector in case	JV10					147	9			
flashgun	JD1					26	0			
	JD1A					26	0			
viewer	JV1					34	3			
6 x 6	JV4					56	9			
compact	JV2					22	3			
pocket	JV3					26	6			
Insert Parce Que (1528 Capucci)										
perfume										
1 oz	222	21	6ea	5	4ea	39	6			
1/2 oz	223	37	0ea	0	3ea	69	0			
1 oz	224	58	0ea	14	6ea	109	0			
2 oz	225	89	0ea	22	3ea	167	6			
toilet water	2 oz	231	18	0ea	4	6ea	33	6		
	4 oz	232	31	0ea	7	9ea	58	0		
	8 oz	233	54	0ea	13	6ea	99	6		
	16 oz	234	87	0ea	21	9ea	160	0		
Parke-Davis (938 PD)										
vaccines										
catarrh	3 doses	78	9			8	9			
	6 doses	153	0			17	0			
	1 mil	27	0			3	0			
vial	5 mils	78	9			8	9			
	10 mils	150	0			16	8			
	25 mils	249	9			27	9			
cholera	vial 1-5 mils	31	6			3	6			
	10 mils	112	6			12	6			
	25 mils	21	0ea			28	0			
typhoid-paratyphoid										
A & B	vial 1-5 mils	31	6			3	6			
	10 mils	112	6			12	6			
	25 mils	21	0ea			28	0			
A, B & C	vial 1-5 mils	31	6			3	6			
	10 mils	112	6			12	6			
A, B & cholera	1-5 mils	31	6			3	6			
A & B & tetanus										
toxoid	1-5 mils	31	6			3	6			
	10 mils	112	6			12	6			
Paxette (884 NB)										
cameras										
electromatic 1						460	0			
case						59	1			
electromatic 1A						655	0			
case						59	1			
35						279	11			
35 auto						657	9			
35 B						464	11			
35 LK						694	11			
35 super						999	6			
flashgun electronic						57	9			
Paxilux (884 NB)										
flashgun						57	9			
Pears (509 Gibbs)										
baby powder		16	11	4	1 1/2	2	3			
transparent soap		9	2	2	3	1	1			
		13	4	3	3	1	7			
Pentax (1027 Rank)										
cameras 35 mm										
55 mm f/2 lens	SV					1590	0			
55 mm f/1.8 lens	SV					2200	0			
Pentostam (208 BW)	100 mils	36	8ea			55	0	tsl		
Phanoderm (97 Bayer)										
tablets	50	63	0			7	0	tsl	64A	
	250									
Delete Philips (977 PE) existing entries										
Insert Philips (977 PE)										
electric blankets										
standard single	EA1210	69	9ea	17	0ea	110	0			
double	EA1220	98	3ea	24	0ea	155	0			
3-heat single										
	EA1214	75	9ea	18	6ea	119	6			
	EA1214/W/BS	82	2ea	20	0ea	129	6			
	EA1214/W/CS	82	2ea	20	0ea	129	6			
	EA1214/P/RF	85	7ea	20	11ea	135	0			
	EA1214/P/RGF	85	7ea	20	11ea	135	0			
	EA1224	106	6ea	26	0ea	168	0			
	EA1224/W/BS	113	2ea	27	8ea	178	6			
	EA1224/W/CS	113	2ea	27	8ea	178	6			
	EA1224/P/RF	116	4ea	28	5ea	183	6			
	EA1224/P/RGF	116	4ea	28	5ea	183	6			
family single	EA1212	50	5ea	12	4ea	79	6			
double	EA1222	63	1ea	15	5ea	99	6			
controlled heat										
single	EA1216	98	3ea	24	0ea	155	0			
double	EA1226	125	2ea	30	7ea	197	6			
over blanket										
single	EA1217	199	8ea	48	9ea	315	0			
double	EA1227	239	8ea	58	6ea	378	0			
hand hair drier	HK4100	44	4ea	10	10ea	69	11			
gift set	HK4105	79	11ea	19	0ea	126	0			
Parisienne	HK4106	93	2ea	22	9ea	147	0			
hood & air hood	HK4101	25	4ea	6	2ea	40	0			
stand	HK4103	5	2ea	7ea	7	6				
hood hair dryer	HK4110	107	9ea	26	4ea	170	0			
stand	HK4112	20	4ea	2	11ea	42	0			
Delete Philips (977 PE) existing entries										
Insert Philips (977 PE)										
shavers										
cordless battery	SC.7970	66	7ea	10	3ea	105	0			
Envoy with floating heads	SC.7960	109	4ea	26	8ea	172	6			
Superjet	SC.7920	79	11ea	19	6ea	126	0			
spares										
car accessory kit		15	0ea			20	0			
cutting guard assembly										
floating head		8	7ea	2	1ea	13	6			
fixed head		6	3ea	1	6ea	9	10			
hair trimmer floating head		11	1ea	2	9ea	17	6			
fixed head		11	1ea	2	9ea	17	6			
home barber kit										
floating head		26	8ea	6	6ea	42	0			
fixed head		26	8ea	6	6ea	42	0			
shaving head assembly										
for type										
SC.7860/7960		20	7ea	5	1ea	32	6			
SC.7779/7910/7911/										
7918/7920/7930/										
7970		17	0ea	4	2ea	26	10			
SC.7743/7749/7778		18	0ea	4	5ea	28	5			
Phospholine Iodide (802 MS)										
vial 3 mgm		19	2ea			28	9	tsl		
6-25 mgm		21	4ea			32	0	tsl		
12-5 mgm		24	8ea			37	0	tsl		
Photopia (980 Photopia)										
camera 66	P1					113	8			
case	P2					44	2			
capacitor flashgun	P5					25	7			
rangefinder	P86					43	11			
case	P87					7	7			
Delete exposure meter										
Physseptone (208 BW)										
injection 10mgm/ml	10	5	0ea			7	6	tsl	DD	
	100	41	8ea			62	6	tsl	DD	
Pimafucin (1497 PGBL)										
suspension	20 mils	48	6ea							
Piperazine Midy (1336 WJ&C)										
granules	80 gm	110	0	27	6	14	7			
Polysilane (1336 WJ&C)										
gel		216	0	54	0	28	6			
		69	0	17	3	9	2			
Pommade Midy (1336 WJ&C)										
Ponoxylan (1320 WSP)										
gel	30 gm	75	0	18	9	10	11			
Delete lozenges										
Delete tablets										
Insert Prednelan (518 Glaxo)										
tablets 1 mgm	500	22	6ea			30	0	TS		
Proveinase Midy (1336 WJ&C)										
tablets	40	126	0	31	6	16	8			
Delete Prozine (1352 Wyeth)										
capsules	20									
Psoriderm (1454 Dermal)										
bath emulsion		7	6ea	1	10ea					
Psoriderm-S (1454 Dermal)		7	6ea	1	10ea					
Puritan (756 Lever)										
doublets	3 doz	48	4			1	6			
Pylura (912 O)										
ointment	20 gm	25	0	6	3	3	6			
	40 gm	39	4	9	10	5	6			
Quick-Set (884 NB)										
tripods										
Fairfax						177	0			
Hobby de luxe						222	6			
Travelite						194	0			
Tudor						149	0			
123						243	6			
Samson						991	6			
Delete Essex, Three in One										
Delete Regent (604 HMC) existing entries										
Insert Regent (604 HMC)										
binoculars 8 x 30		90	6ea			135	9			
case		16	0ea	4	0ea	28	0			
		102	6ea			153	9			
case	8 x 40	18	0ea	4	6ea	31	6			
		113	0ea			169	6			
case	7 x 50	20	0ea	5	0ea	35	0			
		117	0ea			175	6			
case	10 x 50	20	0ea	5	0ea	35	0			
Regina (716 Krups)										
bathroom scales		55	4ea	5	5ea	88	6			
Regula (980 Photopia)										
cameras										
L.K.B.	R24					573	9			
case	R51					69	6			
Olympatic I	R53					579	9			
III	R59					819	6			
case	R51					69	6			
Rapid SL	R60					267	0			
case	R58					57	3			
Sprint S	R19					231	0			
Sprinty	R28					159	0			
Sprinty B	R26					307	6			
Sprinty II	R20					179	9			
Sprintomatic	R25					465	0			
case	R58					57	3			

	flashgun PFI in case	.. R32	..	..	..	34	4		massage oil	..	.. 4 oz	40	0	10	0	6	0
	variant S	.. R29	..	..	..	308	0		pine needle	..	..				
	viewer with bulb	.. R27	..	..	..	136	0		bath milk	..	.. 4 oz	56	0	14	0	8	0
Delete	Red Ring (333 Cupal)								bath salt	..	.. 1 lb	60	0	15	0	9	6
	diarrhoea mixture No. 20								bath tablets	..	.. 3	9	0	2	3	1	7
	Regulette (980 Photopia)									..	.. 5	15	0	3	9	2	6
	cameras								foam bath tube	..	.. 1 oz	13	0	4	0	1	11
	Prontor 125	.. R52	..	..	..	225	3		soap single	..	..	14	0	3	6	2	0
	250 SB	.. R18	..	..	..	426	3		bath gift box	..	.. (3)	112	0	28	0	16	0
Insert	Renaissance (1052 Revlon)								pine spirit embrocation	..	.. 4 oz	60	0	15	0	8	0
	Clean and Clear regular	5046	65	3	16	3½	9	6	Rheumagutt bath	..	.. 1 oz	16	0	4	0	2	3
	5048	92	6	23	1½	13	6		Silvikrin (105 BTD)								
	extra dry	5047	73	9	18	5½	10	9	shampoo	..	..	6	2	1	6½	10	
	moondrops								hair cream, tube								
	body massage lotion	5061	68	6	17	1½	10	0	dispenser								
	5067	103	0	25	9	15	0		S.M.P. (451 F&J)								
	night cream	..5044	78	9	19	8½	11	6	ophthalmic solutions								
	5063	132	3	33	0½	19	3		atropine 1%	..	.. 15 mils	4	9ea	—	7	2	†s1
	Wonderlift	.. .0900	288	0	72	0	42	0	homatropine 2%	..	.. 15 mils	5	3ea	—	7	11	†s1
	0923	432	0	108	0	63	0		Sonector (16 Agfa)								
Insert	Revlon (1052 Revlon)								8 mm sound projector	5721	..	..	..	4243	0		
	lipliner	.. .0309	44	6	11	1½	6	6	Soventrol C (708 Knoll)								
	nail enamel								drages	..	..	..	..				†s4B
	translucent	.. .0103	46	3	11	6½	6	9	Special Appointment (385 DG)								
	manicure implements								dusting powder	..	.. plastic	55	0	13	0	8	0
	clippers de luxe	..2324	65	3	16	3½	9	6		..	..	52	0	13	0	7	6
	toe nail nippers	..2140	440	0	110	0	55	0	S.R. (509 Gibbs)								
Delete	Rhinamid (115 Bengue)								tooth-paste	..	..	17	9	4	4	2	4
	dp 80 oz								large			25	2	6	1½	3	4
	Rhino Lacteol (1336 WJ&C)								economy			34	0	8	3½	4	6
	snuff		69	0	17	3	9	2	Stilbifax (208 BW)								
	Richter's Dr. (1030 Ravika)								ointment, tube	17-5 gm	24	0	—		3	0	†s4B
	slimming tea	.. .5 oz	56	0	—		7	0		20 gm							
	Roboleine (912 O)	16 oz	56	8	—		6	9	Stromba (97 Bayer)								
Delete	12 oz								tablets	5 mgm	..	10					
Delete	Rose Glymiel (1101 Sangers)								Sulphethrone (208 BW)								
Insert	Rose Glymiel (1351 WLU)								ampoules 2-5 gm/5 mils	12	18	4ea	—	27	6		
	for the hands	..	15	6	3	10½	2	3	tablets 500 mgm	.. 500	39	4ea	—	59	0		
	Ross (1084 Ross)								Insert	Sunlight (756 Lever)							
	binoculars								soap	..	.. 4 doz	64	6	—	1	6	
	Solaross 9 x 35 (with case)	..	..	..	..	409	9		toilet soap	..	.. 3 doz	23	3	5	8	11	
	8 x 40	..	..	..	..	380	10			..	.. 3 doz	37	0	9	0	1	5½
	10 x 40	..	..	..	..	422	10		Super Plenamins (1053 Rexall)								
	Steptron	..	..	..	..	819	9		chewable	..	.. 30	0	—	9	6		
	Strepruva 9 x 35	..	..	..	..	864	9			..	.. 60	142	0	—	17	0	
	Steplux 7 x 50	..	..	..	..	1102	4		family pack	..	..	312	0	—	37	6	
	Stepsun 12 x 50	..	..	..	..	1186	5		Suppositories Midy (1336 WJ&C)								
	Tropical 7 x 40	..	..	..	..	1110	10			..	69	0	17	3	9	2	
Insert	Specnorm 9 x 50	..	..	..	..	1181	5		Sweet-Breaths (1183 Stannard)								
Insert	Stepleven 11 x 50	..	..	..	..	1144	5			..	9	1	1	4	1	3	
Delete	Stepmur 10 x 50	..	..	..	..	1144	5		Delete	Tabac Original (1140 Simmonds)							
Delete	Tropical 10 x 50	..	..	..	..	1144	5		Insert	Tabloid (208 BW)							
	Roter (444 FAIR)								three bromides	.. 12	32	0	8	0	4	8	
	tablets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	That Man (1052 Revlon)								
	..	.. 40	56	0	14	0	7	9	after shave	..	.. .0151	78	9	19	8½	11	6
	..	120	162	0	40	6	21	9		..	.. .0740	120	0	30	0	17	6
	..	360	463	0	—	—	—	—	cologne	..	.. .0226	120	0	30	0	17	6
	..	720	882	0	—	—	—	—		..	.. .0818	188	6	47	1½	27	6
	Rutin-T (1366 Rutin)								aerosol	..	.. .0720	378	9	94	8½	55	3
	small	66	0	16	6	9	8		pre-electric shave	..	.. .0752	78	9	19	8½	11	6
	large	124	0	31	0	18	0		soap duo	..	.. .0780	327	6	81	10½	47	9
	Rutivite (1366 Rutin)								talcum	..	.. .0768	58	6	14	7½	8	6
	tablets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Theophylline Bruneau (1336 WJ&C)								
	..	.. 90	66	0	16	6	9	8	suppositories adult	.. 12	108	0	27	0	14	3	
	..	1000	48	0ea	12	0ea	85	0	with butobarb	.. 12	108	0	27	0	14	3	†s4A
	Salazopyrin (1497 PGBL)								Thiodiazine Midy (1336 WJ&C)								
	(distributors 802 MS)								ampoules	.. 20 mils	4	207	0	51	9	27	4
	tablets 0-5 gm	.. 100	31	9ea	—	47	7½	†s4B	Thiodiazine Midy (1336 WJ&C)								
	..	500	119	0ea	—	178	6	†s4B	ampoules	.. 20 mils	4	207	0	51	9	27	4
	..	100	38	3ea	—	57	4½	†s4B	vit. BI 5 mils	.. 6	138	0	34	6	18	3	
	EN-tabs	.. 100	38	3ea	—	57	4½	†s4B	vit. BI forte 5 mils	.. 5	194	0	48	6	25	8	
Insert	Scintinel (889 NH)								drops	..	..	115	0	28	9	15	3
	aerosol air freshener	..	33	0	—	3	9		perlingual tablets	..	.. 30	165	0	41	3	21	10
	fly spray	..	33	0	—	3	9		Tineafax (208 BW)								
	moth proof	..	33	0	—	3	9		ointment	..	.. 1 oz	24	0	6	0	3	6
	channel block	..	6	0	—	9				..	.. 1 lb	20	0ea	5	0ea	35	0
	flower air freshener	..	15	6	1	6	2	0		..	.. 25 gm	24	0	—		3	0
	scourer	..	6	3	—	7½	10		Delete	tonocholin (499 Richter)							
	toilet block	..	6	0	—	9			Insert	Tully (16 agfa)							
Delete	Poly Puf spray								flash guns K & M.	..	..	..	..	66	9		
Delete	Aerosol air freshener								Turistum (1267 Van D)								
Delete	Wham aerosol								sachets (6)	..	37	4	9	4	5	6	
	Secrete (1526 DBPL)								Twink (509 Gibbs)								
	crystal clean hair spray								home permanent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	sachet	..	10	0	2	6	1	6	Twenty	..	20	3	4	11	2	11	
	aerosol	.. 8 oz	36	0	9	0	5	9	end curl & standard	..	34	0	8	3½	4	11	
Insert	Secretin Vitrum (930 P&B)								full head	..	50	1	12	2½	7	3	
	75 clinical units	10 mils	33	0ea	—	49	6		Ultraphil (977 PE)								
Delete	Selecta (16 Agfa)								with timer	..	157	6ea	—	210	0		
	camera	.. .2204							U.R.A. (912 O) all products								
	Selectaflex (16 Agfa)								Urokinase (747 Leo)								
	cameras								5,000 ophthalmic	.. 1	266	8ea	—	—			
	model I	..	..	..	..	2071	6		Val Pak (343 DH)								
	model II	..	..	..	..	2418	0		face pack	.. large tube	26	6	6	7½	3	6	
	case	..	..	..	..	113	6		Vasocidin (451 F&J)								
	Signal (509 Gibbs)								ophthalmic solution	5 mils	5	0ea	—	7	6	TS	
	tooth-paste	.. economy	34	0	8	3½	4	6	Vasocidin-D (451 F&J)								
	Silette (16 Agfa) cameras								ophthalmic solution	5 mils	6	3ea	—	9	5	TS	
	model LK	.. .2612	..	..	..	537	6		Vasodex (451 F&J)								
	case	.. .6119	..	..	..	61	6		ophthalmic solution	5 mils	7	3ea	—	10	11	TS	
	model I	.. .2603	..	..	..	235	3		forte	.. 5 mils	9	3ea	—	13	11	TS	
	model F	.. .2607	..	..	..	283	0		Vasogen (720 Lactagol)								
	model L	.. .2609	..	..	..	438	9		silicone	..	44	8	11	2	6	3	
	case	.. .6107	..	..	..	42	6		spray								
	Rapid I	.. .3603	..	..	..	235	3		Vasozinc (451 F&J)								
	Rapid F	.. .3607	..	..	..	311	9		ophthalmic solution	5 mils	4	3ea	—	6	5		
	case	.. .6131	..	..	..	61	6		Vax (191 BVF) vacuum ware								
	Record	.. .2620	..	..	..	726	3		flasks								
	case	.. .6130	..	..	..	91	3		Lustavax	16 oz	.. V1	5	5ea	7ea	7	9	
Delete	model II	.. .2606	..	..	..	91	3										
Delete	Silvavin-Silvodor (1030 Ravika)																
Insert	existing entries																

Insert	Wood Grain 16 oz ..	G1	5	6ea	7ea	7 11
	23 oz ..	G2	7	4ea	9ea	10 6
	36 oz ..	G3	10	1ea	1	1ea 14 6
Delete	Velouty (379 Dixor)		16	4	4	1 2 6
	powder cream ..	tube				
	Vernon (980 Photopia)					
Insert	cine camera 8 mm ..	Z1	..	..	..	437 8
	case ..	Z2	..	..	..	41 10
	cine camera Zoom ..	Z3	..	..	..	759 8
Delete	case ..	Z4	..	..	..	36 3
	Vichy Celestins (653 I&R)		35	4	5	2 4 3
	Vichy-Grande-Grille (653 I&R)		35	4	5	2 4 3
Insert	Vichy Hopital (653 I&R)		35	4	5	2 4 3
	Virugon (97 Bayer)					
	tablets ..	48	5	6ea	1	4 1/2 ea 9 7 1/2
Delete	Vivacious (385 DG)		54	10ea	13	8 1/2 ea 95 11 1/2
	dusting powder ..	plastic	55	0	13	0 8 0
	skin perfume ..	tin	36	0	9	0 5 3
Insert	Vosene (105 BTD)					
	shampoo ..	minibottle	5	7	1	5 9
	Waft (893 Nicholas)		22	6	—	2 6
Delete	Watablitzer (980 Photopia)					
	flash unit ..	W5	..	..	..	46 6
	Watameter (980 Photopia)					
Insert	range-finder I ..	W1	..	..	..	59 11
	II ..	W2	..	..	..	79 4
	super ..	W3	..	..	..	85 2
Delete	case ..	W4	..	..	..	9 10
	Welldorm (1154 S&N)					
	elixir ..	4 oz	39	0	—	4 11 ts4B
Insert	tablets gr. 10 ..	dp 20 oz	10	3ea	—	15 5 ts4B
	gr. 2 1/2 ..	25	20	4ea	—	30 6 ts4B
	500	25	24	0	—	3 0 ts4B
Delete	White Fire (544 Grossmith)		15	5ea	—	23 2 ts4B
	skin perfume ..	616	51	0	12	9 7 6
	Windsor (1070 Windsor)					
Insert	talcum powder ..	1215	22	8	5	6 1/2 3 3
	Woodwards (1346 Woodward)					
	baby soap ..	9	9	2	5	1 3
Delete	Zincrin (179 BDH)	15 mils	7	0ea	1	9ea —
	Zipicillin (208 BW)					
	tubes 100,000 i.u. .. (12)	108	0	—	12	0 TS
Insert	300,000 i.u. .. (12)	144	0	—	16	0 TS
	Zoleas (912 O)					
	ointment, tube	20 gm	25	0	6	3 3 6
Delete		40 gm	39	4	9	10 5 6

AMENDMENTS AND ADDITIONS TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS

- 7 Isovac = Addis Isovac, Ltd., Chiltern Works, Bernard Road, London, N.14. Tottenham 0266.
- 83 Bancroft = Bancroft & Partners, Ltd., Greencoat House, Francis Street, London, S.W.1. Tate Gallery 9212.
- 89 Barluze = Barluze (Products), Ltd., 101 Benton Park Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 7. Newcastle 661441.
- 117 BPL = Berk Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Catteshall Lane, Godalming, Surrey. Godalming 3091.
- 345 DU = Daily Use, Ltd., 18 Huntly Road, Bournemouth, Hants. Westbourne 61491.
- 383 Domitor = Domitor, Ltd., 105 Dean Road, South Shields, Co. Durham. South Shields 479.
- 510 RG = Robert Gibson & Sons, Ltd., Seymour Road, London, E.10. Leytonstone 3334.
- 649 ICI = Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Pharmaceuticals Division, Alderley Park, Macclesfield, Cheshire. Alderley Edge 2828.
- 716 Krups = Robert Krups (G.B.), Ltd., 136 Renfield Street, Glasgow, C.3. Douglas 2092.
- 884 NB = Neville Brown & Co., Ltd., 11 Aintree Road, Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex. Alperton 1541.
- 968 P-Dev = Pharmaceutical Developments, Ltd., 70 Green Street, London, E.7. Grangewood 2370.
- 1063 Rimmel = Rimmel, Ltd., 140 Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1. Euston 0991.
- 1267 Van D = S. R. Van Duzer & Son, Ltd., 89 Easton Street, High Wycombe, Bucks. High Wycombe 30781.
- 1290 Vocalzone = Vocalzone, Ltd., 16 Melcombe Regis Court, 59 Weymouth Street, London, W.1. Welbeck 3246.
- 1351 WLU = Wright Layman & Umney, Ltd., 43 Clapham Road, London, S.W.9. Reliance 9291.
- 1471 Plough = Plough Inc. (United Kingdom), Ltd., 63 Jermyn Street, London, S.W.1. Hyde Park 5991.
- 1526 DBPL = Dermosa Beauty Products, Ltd., 8 Radnor House, 93-97 Regent Street, London, W.1. Regent 5351.
- 1527 Griffiths = T. E. Griffiths, Snowdon Heather Perfumes, Bettws-y-Coed, Caernarvonshire, N. Wales.
- 1528 Capucci = Parfums Capucci (GB), Ltd., 17 Baker Street, London, W.1. Welbeck 5042.

THIS WEEK'S CHANGES

NEW and altered entries notified for the first time

A=Advanced. R=Reduced.

Entries new this week are marked thus: — •

A	Albucid (187 BS)					
	eye drops 10%	14 mils	41	0	—	5 1 ts4B
	20%	14 mils	42	0	—	5 3 ts4B
Delete	30%	14 mils	44	0	—	5 6 ts4B
	eye ointment 2 1/2%	4 gm	17	0	—	2 1 1/2
	6%	4 gm	17	0	—	2 1 1/2
Insert	10%	4 gm	21	0	—	2 7 1/2
	nasal spray ..	14 mils	39	0	—	4 10 ts4B
	pH adjusted substance	250gm	43	2ea	—	64 9 ts4B

A	Amplex (67 Ashe)		20	0	4	10	2	9
	deodorant roll-on ..		20	0	4	10	2	9
	spray-on ..		21	0	5	1	3	0
Delete	dusting powder ..	1 1/2 oz	12	8	3	1	1	9
	shampoo dog ..	3 oz	19	3	4	11	2	9
	poodle ..	1 1/2 oz	20	3	4	11	2	9
Insert	3 oz	33	0	8	0	4	6	
	10 oz	65	9	16	0	8	9	
	1 gall	50	3ea	12	3ea	78	0	
Delete	spirit dry ..	1 1/2 oz	16	9	4	1	2	3
	3 oz	28	0	6	10	3	9	
	15	18	6	4	0	2	6	
Insert	tablets clinical ..	50	53	6	13	0	7	6
	250	21	9ea	5	4ea	35	6	
	1000	78	9ea	19	2ea	125	0	
Delete	veterinary ..	20	18	3	4	5	2	6
	50	40	9	11	5	6		
	100	77	6	18	11	10	6	
Insert	250	14	10ea	3	7ea	23	9	
	1000	54	0ea	13	2ea	85	0	
	2 oz	16	9	4	1	2	3	
Delete	8 oz	39	9	9	8	5	6	
	1 gall	39	0ea	9	6ea	60	0	
A	Amplexol (67 Ashe)							
	cream ..	20 gm	52	0	13	0	7	7
	ointment with ..	5 gm	66	0	16	6	9	7 1/2 TS
Delete	hydrocortisone ..	20 gm	52	0	13	0	7	7
	paste ..	10 gm	33	0	8	3	4	9 1/2
	powder ..							
Insert	Androgeston (187 BS)		100	43	5ea	—	65	1 ts4B
	tablets ..							
	Arriid (235 CWL)							
Delete	deodorant cream ..		21	6	5	4 1/2	2	11
	roll-on ..		28	10	7	2 1/2	3	11
	refill ..		36	10	9	2 1/2	5	0
Insert	mist ..		29	6	7	4 1/2	4	0
	Asculyt (232 Carter)		28	10	7	2 1/2	3	11
	capsules ..	42	42	0	10	6	6	9
Delete	510	38	0ea	9	6ea	—		
	Band-Box (67 Ashe)							
	brilliantine ..	1 oz	10	9	2	7	1	6
Insert	2 oz	18	0	4	4	2	6	
	perfume ..		17	9	4	4	2	6
	shampoos ..							
Delete	almond oil ..	1 oz	12	8	3	1	1	9
	3 oz	20	9	5	1	3	0	
	liquid ..	1 oz	10	6	2	7	1	6
Insert	3 oz	20	9	5	1	3	0	
	10 oz	37	9	9	2	5	3	
	1 gall	25	0ea	6	1ea	40	0	
Delete	wave set ..	1 oz	10	9	2	7	1	6
	2 oz	18	0	4	4	2	6	
A	Brands (1112 SBF)							
	calf's foot jelly ..	1 1/2 oz	26	10	—	2	11	
	essence of beef ..	2 1/2 oz	34	10	—	3	9	
Insert	elicken ..	2 1/2 oz	44	2	—	4	9	
	Bryst (232 Carter)							
	brewers yeast powder ..	4 oz	16	0	—	1	10	
Delete	16 oz	52	0	—	5	9		
	3 oz & 6 oz							
Delete	tablets 25							
	Care (1532 Care)							
	handcream ..		12	0	2	11	1	9
A	17	2	4	2 1/2	2	6		
	Carter's (232 Carter)							
	cleansing herbs ..		14	0	3	6	2	4
Insert	Hiker eorn salve ..	3 dr	5	9	1	5 1/2	10 1/2	
	kidney remedy ..		15	6	3	9 1/2	2	6
	rose hip tablets ..	50	30	0	—	4	0	
Delete	vegetable cough remover ..	3 oz	15	0	3	9	2	9
	wormseed syrup ..	2 oz	18	0	4	6	3	0
	bone meal capsules ..	60	27	0	—	3	9	
Insert	herb bear extract ..	3 oz	17	0	2	7	2	9
	indian brandee ..	2 oz	11	6	2	10 1/2	1	10
	jeeling linctus ..	3 oz	14	6	3	7 1/2	2	4
Delete	liver & vit. B12 capsules ..	50	52	0	—	6	9	
	Skeltons influenza mix. ..	4 oz	15	6	3	10 1/2	2	6
	super wheat germ oil ..	40	46	0	—	5	9	
A	capsules ..	100	105	0	—	13	3	
	Carters (235 CWL)							
	little liver pills ..	36	16	5	4	2	2	2
Delete	Chloresium (67 Ashe)							
	ointment ..	1 oz	40	0	9	9	5	6
	4 oz	107	3	26	2	14	6	
Insert	1 lb	30	6ea	7	5ea	45	0	
	Citruvite (232 Carter)							
	vitamin tablets ..	63	32	0	—	4	3	
Delete	Clarke's (764 L&M)							
	blood mixture ..	5 oz	22	8	5	8	3	0
	8 oz	32	0	8	0	4	3	
A	skin lotion ..	16 oz	51	0	12	9	6	9
	Colaire (67 Ashe)		15	3	3	10	2	0
	25	0	6	1	3	6		
Delete	Cortucid (187 BS)							
	eye-drop cream ..	3 gm	63	0	—	7	10 ts4B	
	Crema Simon (317 CS)							
Insert	jar ..	No. 1	75	6	18	10 1/2	11	6
	No. 2	54	6	13	7 1/2	8	3	
	No. 3	32	6	8	1 1/2	5	0	
Delete	tube ..	No. 1	32	6	8	1 1/2	5	0
	No. 2	16	3	4	0 1/2	2	6	
	M.A.T jar ..	16	3	4	0 1/2	2	6	
Insert	32	6	8	1 1/2	5	0		
	54	6	13	7 1/2	8	3		
	16	3	4	0 1/2	2	6		
Delete	tube ..		32	6	8	1 1/2	5	0

	Nucia jar	..	66	6	16	7½	10	0			3-piece set D453	40	0	10	0	5	11			
	tube	..	16	3	4	0¾	2	6			5-piece set D455	61	3	16	0	8	11			
A	Cutex (493 Gambles)									hairbrushes ladies										
	basecoat	..	18	4	4	8	2	6		Radial brush/comb										
	cuticle remover	..	18	4	4	8	2	6		D314	34	3	8	7	4	11				
	cream	..	18	4	4	8	2	6		Caress	D359	61	0	15	3	8	11			
	liquid polish clear	..	18	3	4	7	2	6		Carefree	D366	40	0	10	0	5	11			
	cream	..	18	3	4	7	2	6		Radial	D376	40	6	10	2	5	11			
	nail flex	..	18	4	4	8	2	6		cushion pneumatic										
	oil polish remover	..	18	3	4	7	2	6		D262	206	0	51	6	29	6				
A	D.D.D. (359 DDD)									hairbrushes children's										
	(distributors 366 Dendron)									Noddy	DF180	34	3	8	7	4	11			
	ordinary	..	22	9	5	8	3	0		Sooty	DF181	34	3	8	7	4	11			
		1 oz	37	10	9	6	5	0		ladies brush sets										
		2½ oz	53	0	13	3	7	0		Caress hand painted	E634	172	0	43	0	25	0			
	extra strong	2½ oz	37	10	9	6	5	0		Mayrose decorated	E644	136	8	34	2	19	11			
		5 oz	53	0	13	3	7	0		Harmony 3-piece	E658	140	0	35	0	10	11			
	balm	..	22	9	5	8	3	0		4-piece	E661	247	6	45	3	35	0			
	jar		26	6	6	7	3	6		with cloth brush										
A	Dentifoam (165 Bran P)									E665	188	6	47	2	27	6				
	denture cleanser		20	0	5	0	2	11		5-piece	E694	300	0	58	1	42	6			
A	Disecron (187 BS)									Priucress 3-piece	E659	154	0	38	6	21	11			
	ampoules 1 mil	..	5	156	0	—	19	6	†s4B	4-piece	E679	205	9	51	5	30	0			
A	Dygion (816 Mayborn)									two-tone 3-piece	E690	120	0	30	0	17	6			
	colour and stain remover		10	0	—	1	3			3-piece engine turned										
A	Dylon (816 Mayborn)									E695	270	6	67	7	39	6				
	dyes multi-purpose	..	10	0	—	1	3			3-piece rosewood handle										
	cold water	..	10	0	—	1	3			E696	288	0	72	0	42	0				
Corr.	super white	..	8	0	—	1	0			E637	75	0	18	9	10	6				
A	Ethidol (187 BS)									4-piece set	E656	56	3	11	3	7	11			
	tablets	..	100	42	0	—	5	3	†s1s4R	K200	53	0ea	13	3ea	84	0				
A	Ex-Lax (440 Ex-Lax)	..	6	8	2	2	0½	1		massage set	Caress	E660	53	0ea	13	3ea	84	0		
		18	18	9	4	8½	2	6		nail brushes										
		36	32	6	8	1½	4	4		king-size	D516	27	6	6	11	3	11			
	Ferrol (573 JH)									non-slip	D520	12	0	3	0	1	9			
	compound	..	62	6	15	7½	9	0		reinforced centre	D522	19	9	4	11	2	11			
			122	6	30	7½	17	6		coloured filaments	D528	19	9	4	11	2	11			
	Gammexane (649 ICI)									Major	D534	34	3	8	7	4	11			
Delete	insect powder									shaver Baron	K300	53	0ea	13	3ea	84	0			
Delete	louse powder									soap cases polythene	E342	7	0	1	9	1	0			
A	Gastrine (67 Ashe)									E329	12	0	3	0	1	9				
	tablets	..	36	20	3	4	11	2	9	E345	10	3	2	7	1	6				
A	Glen (232 Carter)									bath size										
	cleansing herbs	..	14	0	3	6	2	4		toothbrushes children's										
	nasal script	..	1 oz	20	0	5	0	3	3	nylon Noddy	A191	10	0	—	—	1	3			
	rosemary hair tonic	..	4 oz	16	0	4	0	2	9	Tuffy	A194	10	0	—	—	1	3			
	smoking mixture	..	1 oz	6	3	—	10½	1	5	bristle Noddy	A192	12	0	—	—	1	6			
		2 oz	10	9	—	1	5			junior twin	A197	16	0	—	—	2	0			
		3 oz	14	0	—	1	10			Tuffy timer set	A996	45	4	2	11	5	11			
	wintergreen rub	..	1 oz	9	0	2	3	1	6	Toothbrushes nylon										
Insert	cherry slumber tea	..	16	0	4	0	2	9		short head	A210	10	0	—	—	1	3			
	wheat germ flakes	..	12 oz	20	0	—	2	4		A260	13	4	—	—	1	8				
	oil	..	4 oz	82	0	—	10	6		A262	14	0	—	—	1	9				
Delete	baby powder									A252	14	0	—	—	1	9				
A	Glenco (232 Carter)									A267	20	0	—	—	2	6				
	essence	..	3 oz	14	0	3	6	2	4	A400	24	0	—	—	3	0				
Insert	Glenerve (232 Carter)									toothbrushes bristle										
	nerve food	..	10 oz	60	0	15	0	9	6	short head	A263	26	0	—	—	3	3			
Insert	Glenilla (232 Carter)									long head	A253	26	0	—	—	3	3			
	sarsaparilla cordial	..	4 oz	16	9	2	8	2	6	smoker's brush	A211	24	0	—	—	3	0			
A	Glenol (232 Carter)									Insert Hamaran (232 Carter)										
	rubbing oils	..	3 oz	18	0	4	6	3	0	cream with applicator		12	24	0	6	0	3	9		
A	Glentona (232 Carter)									suppositories	..	33	6	8	4½	5	3			
	blood mixture	..	3 oz	14	0	3	6	2	4	A Headlight (67 Ashe)	..	32	0	7	8	4	6			
Insert	Glenzyme (232 Carter)									Heatherafts (584 H)										
	fermentable yeast	..	1 oz	3	6	—	6	5		Insert	Eleven-Plus (minerals)									
		1 lb	51	0	—	6	3	6			128 days	112	0	—	—	14	0			
Insert	Glybron (322 Cripps)	..	4 oz	24	0	6	0	3	6		Simple dusting powder		22	6	5	6	3	3		
A	Goya (532 Goya)									hand cream	small	22	6	5	6	3	3			
	bath blossoms	..	28	25	9	6	3½	3	9	large	41	2	10	3	6	0				
	bath dusting powder	..	22	86	0	20	11½	12	6	soap (12)	..	104	5	26	1	15	0			
	bath salts	..	25	41	3	10	0½	6	0	Corr.	Super wheat germ oil									
	Cedar Wood									capsules	..	16	day	37	2	—	4	5		
	after-shave lotion	..	127	37	9	9	2½	5	6	Insert	Veg-E tablets	..	64	75	7	—	9	0		
	brushless cream	..	130	24	1	5	10½	3	6		128	136	6	—	—	16	3			
	pre-electric shave	..	132	37	9	9	2½	5	6		Vita-Mine									
	shaving bowl	..	125	75	8	18	5½	11	0	Delete	juicer and mixer	..	250	3ea	62	9ea	397	6		
	refill	..	126	34	4	8	4½	5	0	Delete	Anti-Sat capsules	64	day	—	—	—	—			
	talcum powder	..	129	30	11	7	6½	4	6		Pre-Vims									
	hand lotion	..	75	25	9	6	3½	3	9	A	Hermesetas (1000 PPL)									
	Love Affair, Gardenia, Black									tablets	..	500	58	6	—	—	6	6		
	Rose, No. 5, Passport									Insert	I.C.I. (649 ICI)									
	perfume spray	..	12	98	0	23	10½	14	3		louse and insect powder									
	classic flacon	..	8	86	0	20	11½	12	6		squeeze drum	..	28	0	—	—	3	6		
	gift flacon	..	11	147	11	36	0½	21	6		sprinklet tin	..	70	0	—	—	8	9		
	perfumed cologne 1 oz	36	37	9	9	2½	5	6		Delete	7 lb	168	0	—	—	21	0			
	gift size	..	41	53	4	13	0	7	9		insect powder	..	100	gm						
	spray	..	51	92	11	22	7½	13	6	●	Indocid (837 MSD)									
	spray set giant	..	72	113	6	27	8	16	6		capsules	..	30	15	0ea	3	9ea	—	†s4B	
A	Haematogen (770 LP)	..	8 oz	69	0	17	3	9	6			100	42	0ea	10	6ea	—	†s4B		
Delete	Halex (560 Halex) existing entries											500	205	0ea	51	3ea	—	†s4B		
Insert	Halex (560 Halex)																			
	bath set	..	D632	61	3	15	4	8	11	A	Infurno (232 Carter)									
	beauty tray	..	E318	72	0	18	0	10	6		embrocation	..	4	oz	24	0	6	0	3	9
	combs nylon pocket	C101	10	4	2	7	1	6		A	Janssen, Dr. (67 Ashe)									
	pocket/bag										tablets	..	16	34	9	3	4	2	0	
		C202	12	0	3	0	1	9			60	36	9	8	6	5	0			
	tail	C303	12	0	3	0	1	9		A	Lactol (67 Ashe)	..	small	36	9	—	—	4	0	
	dressing	C404	17	2	4	3	2	6		Insert	drops	..	13	6	2	0	1	8		
		C405	13	9	3	5	2	0		Insert	meal	..	21	0	—	—	2	6		
	Imprene pocket	CC130	41	0	10	3	6			●	Laevoral-C (218 Calmic)									
	in case	C605	82	0	20	6	1	0			liquid	..	100	5	8ea	1	5ea	9	11	
	Prolene pocket	CC181	61	0	15	0	9			Delete	dp 250 mils	12	6ea	—	—	—	18	9		
	pocket/bag	CC282	83	0	21	0	1	0		Insert	Lands (1524 BDH)									
	tail	CC383	83	0	21	0	1	0			Lands (322 Cripps)									
	dressing	CC484	103	0	26	0	1	3		A	Levinot (187 BS)									
		CC485	83	0	21	0	1	0			tablets	..	100	20	0ea	—	—	30	0	†s4B
	cosmetic brush	D500	34	3	8	7	4	11		A	Lik. A. Med. (67 Ashe)									
	hairbrushes gents										laxative cream	..	tube	20	3	4	11	2	9	
	military	D110	34	3	8	7	4	11		A	Lintox (67 Ashe)									

1529 PP=Please Petfoods, Ltd., Elliman's Building, Chandos Street,
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